INDIAN HISTORY AND CLAIMS:

A RESEARCH HANDBOOK

VOLUME TWO: RESEARCH METHODS

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RESEARCH METHODS

This volume gives detailed advice on how to plan and do research. Most researchers use methods like those outlined here to keep their collections of information in order, and to write histories or reports.

The Stages of a Research Project

You have decided to write a history, or to research a possible claim. How do you do it? These are the five steps most researchers follow:

Step 1: Plan	• Decide what questions you want to answer. • Find out what resources you have to work with. • Make a work plan.
Step 2: Research	• Collect the information you need. • Store it in an orderly way for later use.
Step 3: Evaluate	• Decide what to do with what you have found. • Get special advice from others, if you need it.
Step 4: Write	• Write your report.
Step 5: Act	• Use your research to inform people, to help other researchers, or to take action on a claim.

In the next five sections, I will explain how each of these steps can be carried out.

STEP 1: PLAN

At the start of your project, you, and any other people you are working with, will sit down to settle three things: what you are researching, what resources you have to do the research, and what your work plan will be.

First, what are the questions you want to answer? The most important step in any journey is to decide where you are going. If you make sure that the question or questions you want to research are clear in your own mind, your work is already well begun.

Sometimes this is not as easy as it sounds. For example, you may want to write a history of a particular Indian community. Should you also research other neighbouring communities that may be related to it? Should you write only about facts such as wars, alliances, Treaties, and land surrenders? Or should you also describe day-to-day matters such as traditional family life, or how people made a living by hunting or farming? These questions are important because they affect the amount of research you will have to do, and where you do it.

You will, of course, learn more about your subject as you go on. As a result, you may think of still more questions. Most projects do change direction, at least a little, before they end. Be aware that this can happen. Stop to take stock once in a while, and adjust your plans to deal with new ideas or facts.

Next, what resources do you have to work with? That is, what people, money, and time are at your disposal?

The people are yourself and any co-workers you may have. If you are alone, planning is simple: you know your own skills and schedule, and can organize the work yourself. If you are part of a team, you will have to divide up the work on some practical basis.

There are no set ways of doing this. For example, one person may read published books and other "secondary" sources in libraries, while another works in the archives with original documents, and a third interviews people. Alternatively, each researcher takes one special subject and researches it completely. For example, one person doing a local history project writes about traditional life and Band economy, another works on the history of reserve or settlement lands and resources, and a third describes the community as it is today.

WHEW! FOUR LOUSY HOURS OF TORTUOUS [illegible] TO REACH THE LOOKOUT POST [illegible] WHAT A MISERABLE ORDEAL!
[illegible] CHIEF GOOFED!... IT'S REALLY MY TURN AT LOOK-OUT!... YOU'RE RELIEVED [illegible]
I'VE HEARD OF "JUMPING FOR JOY" BUT THIS IS [illegible]

TUMBLEWEEDS by Tom K. Ryan. © 1969 by CNS Publications; courtesy of Field Newspaper Syndicate.

If you are part of a team, you should work closely together and should meet regularly to share information. If someone outside the team is responsible for directing the project, keep him or her informed. Thus, everyone will be aware of new and important ideas, any problems can be dealt with early, and extra work can be kept within bounds.

Time is your next resource. How much time will the work take? How much time can you give to it? If this is your first research project, you may not be able to estimate the time needed. If so, consult someone who has experience with the same kind of work. You should at least make up a rough work schedule for the project as a whole. You may not be able to keep to it, but it will encourage you to try.

It is always wise to set aside some extra time in your schedule as a "cushion". Documents never turn up quite as fast as you expect them to. Orders for books or photocopies may be delayed. New facts crop up and have to be investigated. Be as prepared for this as you can.

Money is your last resource. Research costs vary greatly, depending on the size and aims of your project and the distances you have to travel. There are, however, some costs that are likely to apply to any project. These are listed in a "checklist" of research expenses on page 225.

Some large projects are carried out under the direction of a Band Council or Indian organization. These involve extra costs, such as salaries and administration expenses, above and beyond those described here.

You can cut some of your costs, especially if you have extra time and access to a good library. Interlibrary loans can reduce the number of your research trips. The price of a few telephone calls to libraries or archives, plus some letter writing, may be as productive as one trip away from home. On the other hand, some costs are unavoidable. For many projects, you will have to travel to a provincial archive or to Ottawa. Once there, spending a little extra money on some things -- especially copies of hard-to-find documents -- may save you a second trip later.

Where do you look for research funding if you can't pay the costs yourself? Finding money is a job suited to the most creative mind in your group. Certain kinds of projects are funded by Band Councils themselves, or by the Department of Indian Affairs through Councils and Indian organizations. If you cannot get moneys of this kind, you could try your school or school board, a local historical society or museum, a "native studies" program at a university, a provincial government's Department of Culture, or a local "heritage" foundation.

Approaching outsiders for money takes time and special preparation. The best advice on how to do it is given in books such as Funding (Full Circle Series, Ottawa: National Indian Brotherhood, c. 1980) and Lynda Cronin's A Fund-Raising Guide for Native Groups (Ottawa: Canadian Association in Support of the Native Peoples, 1977), both available on interlibrary loan). Among other things, you will have to make sure that the terms under which you take money are suited to own goals, and not just to those of the people who fund you.

The last step is to make up your work plan. Lay out the questions you want to deal with, in order. Set up a tentative time schedule for the project. If you are in a group, assign specific jobs to each person. Finally, divide up your funds in the form of a budget.

Your work plan should be definite, but not too rigid. Some researchers say that a successful research project takes all the money, twice the time and three times the effort you plan for. (And that an unsuccessful project takes even more). But don't think of this as a rule. Start out with a clear plan, one you think you can manage. Include in it a little room for the unexpected. Most (if not all) projects organized like this will give you much of the information you need.

BASIC EXPENSES OF RESEARCH

A CHECKLIST OF EXPENSES FOR A RESEARCH PROJECT ON THE HISTORY OF A BAND OR COMMUNITY

Since prices vary, no "typical" expenditures can be given for any of the items below. Each project will have to be budgeted by the researcher, taking local costs into account.

---

1. Travel Expenses

- Car mileage (for trips to interviews, public libraries, or local archives)
- Bus, train or plane fare for one or all of the following:

    Travel to the Provincial Archives or a university library to consult books and microfilms

    Travel to the Regional Office of Indian Affairs to use DIAND files

    Travel to Ottawa to use records in the Public Archives of Canada, Indian Affairs offices, and other federal departments

- Accommodation and meals while on research trip:

    Meals (usually budgeted as an average cost per day)

    Accommodation (if you have to stay in hotels)

    Other travel costs (such as city buses, taxis or rented cars)

2. Supplies and Copying Costs

- Office supplies (writing and typing paper; file cards; file folders; pens and pencils; envelopes; labels; report covers or binders; tapes for interviews)
- Reference books (if needed)
- Photocopying charges (including the price of copying books, articles, maps, photos, and documents from archives)
- Typing costs (typing fees and/or rental of typewriter, if necessary)
- Binding and printing costs for final report (if report is being distributed in a special format)

3. Other Costs

- Postage
- Telephone (long distance calls to archivists, librarians, or persons being interviewed)
- Other (any special costs not listed here)

STEP 2: RESEARCH

Now that you know what your questions are and have made up a work plan, you can start to research. But how do you do it? First, where do you go to find information? Second, how do you record and store it? Third, how do you deal with delays and other problems? I will discuss these three matters separately.

A. WHERE TO FIND INFORMATION IN LOCAL SOURCES

Oral history

Volume One of this handbook described methods of collecting oral history -- the memories of older people, preserved in interviews. Once you have transcripts of these interviews on paper, you can use them just as you would use a book or document. Store them with the rest of your collection, and refer to them when you are writing your report.

Research in offices, archives and libraries

You have made your outline, you have set up your system of taking and storing notes, and you have done all the work you can in your community (as described in Volume One of the handbook). Now, you are ready for work on archival sources: that is, unpublished records in offices, archives and libraries. The following are some of the best places to look for information close to ho[illegible] Visit them and become familiar with the records they hold. Keep a list of the names and phone numbers of people who help you.

Band Council Office records: Some Band Councils have their own archives: that is, collections of important historical records, such as original copies of Treaties or surrenders, minutes of Council meetings, correspondence, membership lists and Treaty paylists. Some Councils have built up special collections of photocopies from other archives and libraries.

If you are not yourself working for the Band, approach the Council office and explain what you are researching. Ask the chief and councillors, or other Band officials responsible for Council records, whether you can use their historical records. If the Council is concerned about protecting personal, legal or business information, you will, of course, have to agree to treat any facts entrusted to you with the proper care.

Even if you are not working for the Council, or do not use their records, you could arrange to give them reports on your work as it progresses, or a copy of your final report.

Church records: The churches in or near your community may have old records which contain valuable information on your community's past. For example, you may find a report written by the first missionary to visit the area, which describes the camps and settlements he visited to preach, and what the people there said to him. Or the missionary may have been active in Indian politics: his records may mention Treaty negotiations, dealings with traders, and relations with Indian leaders. Finally, the missionary may have kept detailed records of births, marriages and deaths in Indian families. These are important for research on family history, or the movements of particular people or groups.

To find church records for your area, approach the minister or priest nearest you. Explain what you are doing, and ask if his church has kept any old historical or family records. If he is knowledgeable, you could also interview him, just as you would interview an Indian elder.

He may no longer have any such records, and might not be able to tell you where to look for them. They may have been destroyed; however, many churches send their oldest records to a central archive for storage. Your Provincial Archives or library may be able to find these for you.

Look for the following types of church records:

- Cemeteries. Tombstones in many old cemeteries give you important information, such as names, birth and death dates, and family relationships.

- Birth, baptism, marriage and death records. Most large churches keep registers recording these events. They show names and dates, and may also give places of birth, places of residence, and other useful information for families in your area.

- Mission diaries or "journals". These are daily diaries of happenings in a parish. Some missionaries keep them along with more formal records.

- General records. Most churches keep files of letters, reports, maps and other documents relating to their mission work. You may find these in the local church or at mission headquarters, or both.

- Printed Reports. Many churches issue printed annual or monthly reports on the state of their Indian missions. Some also issue magazines or newspapers of more informal news. Good examples of these are the Christian Guardian of Toronto (a Methodist newspaper) and the Petites Annales de la Congrégation des Missionnaires Oblats de Marie Immaculée (a Catholic magazine produced by the Oblate order).

- Church Histories. The histories of many local churches or church districts have been published.

Church records can be especially useful for building up a complete picture of an event. If there is more than one mission in your area, you can compare their reports on the same happening. Also compare what they say with the views of Indian agents or other government officials. Often you will find that each party tells a different version of the story.

Once in the 1920s a Band Council meeting was held to discuss a proposed sale of the Band's reserve to non-Indians (after which the Band was supposed to remove to another place). The meeting ended without approving a sale or a move. What had gone on? The Indian Agent reported that few Band members had been present at the meeting, and that these few had stubbornly refused to give their opinions on the sale, one way or another. A missionary, of whose church most of the Band were members, reported that the whole Band disapproved of the sale, and that he personally had stood up in the meeting to make a fine speech against it, which had angered the Agent. Another local missionary, most of whose parishioners were non-Indian, reported that there had been no talk of a land sale at any recent Band meeting. No one reported exactly what the Indians said or thought; all we know for sure is that the reserve, and the Band, are still there today.

Any one of these facts, standing alone, would not help you to understand the meeting. But taken together, facts from many different sources enrich your knowledge of the situation.

Indian organizations. Many Indian political associations have collections of historical documents and reports that may relate to your work. Usually these organizations need authorization from the Council of the Band or Bands involved before they can open their files to you.

Local governments and local history museums. Municipal, township, or county government records can be useful to researchers working on land titles, land use and community economic development projects.

Municipal planning offices often hold records and maps relating to historical patterns of land use. Get their addresses from your local library or land titles office.

Land titles offices (or "registry offices") are local bureaus run by provincial governments. They contain all the records of land ownership for your district, dating from the time the first grants of land were made. Most land titles offices do not record dealings on existing Indian reserves: these are found in the Indian Land Registry in the Department of Indian Affairs in Ottawa. However, land titles offices can be used by researchers working on reserve land boundary problems, disposal of surrendered land, and similar projects. Many land titles offices have both historic and current maps of their area. For a fee, they help you to do a title search -- that is, trace the ownership of specific pieces of land back to the original grants from the Crown, through all the intervening owners. To save time and money, find out exactly what parcels of land you want to trace before you begin the title search.

To find your local land titles office, call the office of your provincial Attorney-General, or consult a reference book such as The Canadian Almanac and Directory 1982 (Toronto: Copp, Clark, Pitman, 1982).

If there is a local historical museum in your area, it may have useful records such as old photographs, objects, and newspaper clippings. The museum's staff may also know of people in your area who have useful private collections of letters or pictures.

Provincial government records. Most provinces keep files on Indian Reserves, political relations with Indian groups, and social and economic issues such as Indian health, schools, and hunting, fishing and trapping. To get access to them, approach the appropriate government department. You may not get what you want. However, some provinces transfer their older files to provincial archives, where you may be able to use them without restrictions.

Provincial archives. In each province there is a central provincial archive which holds valuable records of all kinds on Indian history. These usually include old government records, church records, personal papers, maps, and pictures. The professional archivists there can advise you on where to find and how to use other information. Appendix 4 of this handbook (page 353) lists all the provincial archives in Canada.

Other collections. A number of other archives, museums and libraries across Canada contain large and valuable collections of material on Indian history. Some are private, such as the Hudson's Bay Company Archives in Winnipeg, which has the largest single group of records on Indian people and the fur trade, or the Glenbow-Alberta Institute Archives in Calgary, which has material on western Canadian Indians generally. Others are found in universities, such as the Boreal Institute for Northern Studies in Edmonton, whose library (until the recent closing of the Institute) collected material on northern Canada. A number are run by Indian Bands or organizations, such as the Nakoda Institute in Morley, Alberta and the Cree-Ojibway Resource Centre of Timmins, Ontario, to name only two.

Lists of archives. Useful directories to archives for researchers in native history are listed on page 355 of Appendix 4 of this Handbook. To decide which ones to visit, consult the general catalogue of archival collections in the Union List of Manuscripts in Canadian Repositories (Ottawa: Public Archives of Canada, 1975) and its three Supplements (dated 1977, 1979 and 1982). It is well-indexed by subject and covers most of the major archives in Canada.

Local offices of Indian Affairs. The Department of Indian Affairs has, of course, kept detailed records on Indian communities, beginning well before Confederation. Most of these records are now in Ottawa, and are described later in this section. Many of the Department's local (Regional and District) offices, however, also keep useful records, maps, and accounts. Holdings vary, but most of the files of these local offices date from the 1930s. These records can be important in research on recent history or current claims, since they often contain unique copies of Agents' reports, Band council minutes, membership information, and other papers that cannot be found on Ottawa files.

For the address of your nearest Regional office, see Appendix 4 of this handbook. For addresses of the District offices, call the Regional or Ottawa offices of Indian Affairs.

B. WHERE TO FIND INFORMATION IN OTTAWA

In Ottawa you will find the largest single group of records on Canadian Indian history. This group includes:

- Current headquarters records of the Department of Indian Affairs, dated mainly from 1930 to the present.
- Historic records of the Department of Indian Affairs, including British, headquarters, Regional, and Agency or District Office records dating back to the 18th century.
- Other government and private records (both historic and current) dating back to the 16th century.

After you use the records in your home area, you may decide to visit Ottawa to complete your work.

If you do, you will probably spend most of your time in the Public Archives of Canada, reading the historic records of the Department of Indian Affairs. If you are working on Indian history before Confederation, you are likely to need other records as well, especially those relating to the fur trade, church missions, and the activities of the

British, French, and colonial governments. Above and beyond these you may use records of other governments, businesses, and private families, and historic maps, pictures, films, and sound recordings.

Second, you may also use the current files of the Department of Indian Affairs, held in the department itself. A large part of these are open to outside researchers. They include general files, covering mainly the years since 1950; the Indian Land Registry's collection of legal documents on reserve land transactions; the Legal Surveys map collection; Indian status and membership records; Treaty paylists; and other records.

Third, you may use the records of other government departments and museums. These include documents on Indian lands, social services and Indian health, development of natural resources, and ethnological works on Indian language, society and culture.

Finally, there are some other Ottawa archives and libraries that are convenient for researchers to use when visiting the city. Each of these is described in greater detail below.

The Records Held by the Public Archives of Canada

The records most often used by Indian historical researchers are in Record Group 10 -- the historic records of the Department of Indian Affairs, called "PAC, RG-10" for short. Researchers also use major record groups dealing with Indian history before Confederation, including documents on the fur trade, explorations, wars and military alliances, and early Treaties and reserves. Indian history since 1867 is covered in other Department of Indian Affairs records in RG-6, RG-15, RG-22, RG-26, and RG-85, and in private papers in the "Manuscript Groups" (or MGs), especially MGs 17, 19, 27, 28, 19 and 30.

Finally, the Archives also has special historical maps, pictures, photographs, films, and sound recordings.

Record Group 10 — Indian Affairs

What sort of documents are found in the records of a government department? Specifically, what will you find when you first look at RG-10? The records you will use most often are: (a) letters, reports and legal documents, in files; (b) letterbooks; (c) minutes of meetings and councils; (d) diaries; and (e) accounts and paylists. To track down the exact records you need, you will use (f) special guides called "finding aids" or "inventories".

Files (letters, reports and legal documents). Most papers you use will be stored in files. These tend to be organized by date, often back to front, so that the most recent paper is on top. In the file you will find letters from one official to another, letters from Indian people to the government, official reports of Indian Agents, copies of legal documents such as leases and surrenders, maps, and practically anything else that can be put on paper.

This much is obvious. You can read the papers, collect the bare facts from them, and move on. But there are special ways of looking at a file that may yield extra information. For example, take the following file, which concerns a particular event. In the finding aid made up by the archivist, it is labelled only: "Agent's Reports, Mingotchi Agency, June 1871". On the file are these eleven documents:

1. A letter from the Department of Indian Affairs in Ottawa, dated February 1871, asking the Agent in charge of the Mingotchi Agency to investigate a dispute between the Black River Band and neighbouring white farmers. The dispute concerns the location of the boundary of the Band's reserve. This letter points out that the farmers had built sheds and grazed cattle on land which the Band felt was part of the reserve.
2. A letter from the Agent to Ottawa, dated May 18, 1871, giving his clerk power to do Agency business in his absence.
3. Two petitions from two different groups of Band members, dated May 23 and 25, protesting the actions of the white farmers. They offer two different answers to the problem: one group wants to evict the squatters; the other is in favour of letting them stay on condition they pay the Band.
4. A note from the Minister of Indian Affairs to the Deputy Minister, dated June 1, demanding an explanation of a petition just received from one of the white farmers, who claims title to the land he is occupying.
5. Another petition from members of the Band, dated May 31, protesting any attempts to have their land sold to the squatters.
6. A letter from the Agency clerk, dated June 4, reporting that he was visited at the Agency office by two local white farmers, who threatened to build fences on the disputed land and to stop supplying the Agency with beef.
7. The Agent's report of his visit to the reserve on June 3 and 4, 1871. He describes farming conditions, including the current shortage of grazing land. He suggests that the Band would be willing either to pay for a resurvey of the boundary, or to surrender a small amount of land to sell to the squatters. He also sends to Ottawa a copy of a lease of another part of the reserve, granted to a different white farmer. It has been approved by the Band.
8. The Agent's travel expense account for the visit, including a bill for the services of an interpreter on June 3.
9. A bill from a livery stable at Black River, dated June 6, for payment for a horse that died while on hire to the Agent.
10. A note from the department's accountant, undated, showing that the Band has enough in its trust fund to pay for a resurvey.
11. A copy of the Minister's letter to the squatter, dated July 9, assuring him that the problem is being investigated.

What do you learn from these eleven pieces of paper? The story is clear enough at first glance. But you can learn even more by paying close attention to details. For example, look at the dates of the documents, and ask yourself: How did Indian Affairs in Ottawa learn about the problem in the first place? When did the idea of selling the disputed land come up? When did the farmers first enter on the reserve -- before or after the first petition to the Minister? Why did they visit the Agency if the Agent was in their neighbourhood at the time? Why was the interpreter present only for one of the two days of the Agent's visit, and what effects would this have had on the Agent's dealings with the Band? Why did the horse die?

You can also ask more general questions about the situation. Did the local shortage of grazing have something to do with the incident? Was the threat to stop beef supplies a serious one? Did people in the Band in fact change their minds about allowing squatters to stay on the land? Why was the lease of another part of the reserve approved? Answering these may require thought and further background research.

Finally, the file is incomplete: it does not show how the story ended. There should be more records, but where? One of the ways to find out is to study the documents on the file for clues. On page 238 I show a typical government letter of the 1890s. The notes with this letter explain how you could find as many as three more files on the same topic by "decoding" various marks on the letter.

Letterbooks. These are copies of all or most of the letters sent out by an Agent or other official. They are in book form, usually arranged roughly in date order. Some are indexed by subject. The Agency Letterbooks in RG-10 are especially useful because they record much of the business that passed through the Agency office, such as repairs to fences, bulletins on the month's fur catch, remarks on people and local politics, or details of the negotiation of Treaties or surrenders.

1624

Records of Meetings and Councils. Formal meetings between Indian groups and white officials in the 18th and 19th centuries were sometimes recorded in writing as "Minutes of Council". After Confederation, many Bands in eastern Canada also kept regular records of their ordinary meetings. Indian Agents sometimes maintained these records on the Band's behalf. Few Bands in western or northern Canada, however, kept any regular written minutes of Council until 1945 at the earliest (and some not until the 1970s).

Official Diaries. Many Indian Agents and other officials kept daily diaries recording what they did and saw in the course of their duties.

Accounts and Paylists. These record the finances of a Band or an Agency. They show what moneys were being spent out of Band or government funds for such things as Treaty annuities, welfare, improvement of reserves, trappers' advances, and payment of salaries.

Finding Aids. These are extremely important guides that explain how to use particular groups of PAC records. Some only summarize the information in the record group. Some list all the documents in a collection, piece by piece or file by file. Some index the records by subject.

Experienced researchers say that, to research something fully, you must look at every file or record you can find that is even indirectly related to the subject or the Band in question. (For example, vital evidence on one major surrender of reserve land was found on a file supposedly concerned with Band fences.) Thus it is wise to read all the finding aids you can lay your hands on, and investigate as many sources as you can.

156973 ③ 1624 ②

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO ①
105,956
ALSO TO THE DATE OF THIS LETTER

ADDRESS REPLY TO THE
DEPUTY SUPT. GENERAL OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA

⑦ [illegible]

MAR 2 1896
FILE. ⑧

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
JUN 5 1896 ⑨

INDIAN COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE
JAN 1896
REGINA ASSA. ⑥

Ottawa 15th January 1896

1,624 ④

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of

966 ⑤ the 10th Instant, respecting the proposal to refuse licenses to trade on Indian Reserves to persons who give credit to the Indians; and in reply I beg to inform you that the Department approves of such a rule being applied in the modified form suggested in your letter; and I have accordingly to request that you will be good enough to see it enforced to the extent suggested.

WM ⑩

Your obedient servant,
Hayter Reed
Deputy Superintendent General
of Indian Affairs. ⑪

A.E. Forget Esq., ⑫
Indian Commissioner
Regina N.W.T.,

WM ⑩

⑬
PAC
RG-10
Vol. 3601
File 105956

"DECODING" RECORDS:

A LETTER FROM THE FILES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

This is a composite letter that could have been sent by the Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs (in Ottawa) to the Indian Commissioner for Manitoba and the NWT (in Regina) in 1896. The notes and markings on it show what path the letter followed through government offices during the six months after it was written. They give the researcher clues as to where to look for other documents on the same subject.

---

1. First file reference. The number of the Indian Affairs file in the "Black Series" in Ottawa on which the draft version of this letter, and other related papers, was put. This file is now in the Public Archives of Canada, RG-10. See note 13.

2. Second file reference. The number of the file on which this copy of the letter (the original) was put after it was received in Regina on 20 January 1896. See note 6.

3. Letter reference. The number stamped on the letter when it was returned by the Commissioner to Ottawa for further action, probably in June 1896. See note 9. Every letter received by DIA in Ottawa between 1872 and about 1923 was stamped with its own "letter reference" number. This was entered in a "Letter Register" for either the Black (western) or Red (eastern) Series. In these registers, each letter was summarized, subject-indexed (sometimes not in detail) and its file number was recorded. Researchers can use the Registers to find other files containing information on the same subject. Note that letter references on a document are easy to confuse with file references.

4. Third file reference. The same number as in note 2. The presence of this number shows that there is probably earlier correspondence on the same subject, which would be found on file 1624 if it still exists today.

5. Fourth file reference. A number showing that other records on the same topic - specifically the letter mentioned in the text opposite the number - can be found on yet another file, number 966. Note that the term "instant" refers to a letter of "the same month as now", or January 1896. If the word "ultimo" had been used instead, it would refer to "last month", or December 1895.

6. First stamp. This shows the date the letter was received in the Indian Commissioner's office in Regina.

7. Annotation. This hand-written note shows what action was taken on the letter, presumably in Regina.

8. Second stamp. This shows the date the letter was filed away, probably in Regina.

9. Third stamp. This shows the date the letter was received in Ottawa. The sequence and dating of the marks suggest that the letter was removed from the file in Regina and sent back to Ottawa for further action.

10. Initials. The marks of officials who have approved or acknowledged the letter.

11. Name and signature of sender.

12. Name, title and address of person receiving the letter.

13. Researcher's reference. The researcher's note on a photocopy of the original document, showing where he or she found the letter. In this case, the copy comes from the Public Archives of Canada, Record Group 10 ("PAC, RG-10") volume 3601, file 105956. Some researchers also add the number of the microfilm reel, if any.

How RG-10 Is Arranged

To find what you need in RG-10, it helps to know how the record group is arranged. RG-10 can be divided up into seven main parts:

Part	Description	RG-10 Volumes	Finding Aids
1. Pre-Confederation Records	Records dated from 1677 to about 1872, covering all aspects of Indian history. Most documents are grouped in files or letterbooks, which are classified under the names of the officials who collected or wrote them. There are many gaps. Many documents in these volumes are closely related to records in other parts of the PAC (such as RG-1,RG-8 and MG-11).	1 to 1854	• The general ("green") inventory for RG-10. • Various lists and indexes (consult archivists for details). • Some subject-indexed registers relating to the indexed file system used between 1842 and 1872 (RG-10 volumes 751-759).
2. The "Red Series" and the "Black Series"	Files on all subjects, dated mainly between 1867 and the 1930s. Red Series files cover eastern Canada and Black Series files cover western Canada, with an overlap at the Manitoba/ Ontario border (Treaty Three area).	• 1855-3251 (Red) • 3555-4095 (Black)	• Two computerized subject indexes, one for the Black and one (incomplete) for the Red series. • Two detailed lists of files, one for each series. • miscellaneous other subject indexes, described below. • The old subject-indexed annual "letter registers" (in RG-10 volumes 3252-3554, 4095-4375 and 5852-5913).
3. Schools Files	Files on Indian schools, 1879-1953. (Note that there are also schools records in the other categories.)	6001-6491	• Computerized subject index. • List of files (for "Accession 72/596").

4. The "New Accessions"	Files on all aspects of Indian history and administration, mostly dated from the 1870s to the present, with some earlier material. Only the first eleven accessions are fully organized as yet.	6492 onward (beginning with "new accession" 72/597)	• A single computerized subject index, covering the eleven organized accessions (which are numbered 72/597 to 72/601 and 72/603 to 73/103). • Lists of files for the eleven organized accessions. • Some lists for the later (unorganized) accessions.
5. Agency Records	Records of local Agency and Regional offices on a wide variety of subjects. These include letterbooks, files, accounts and other items.	Various volumes	• The general ("green") inventory for RG-10, pages 23-50. • Special RG-10 finding aid no. 40 ("Agency Records")
6. Departmental Letterbooks	Two sets of letterbooks containing letters sent out by the Department as a whole (the "departmental letterbooks", dated 1868-1920), and by the Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs (the "DSGIA letterbooks", 1862-1867 and 1879-1924).	• 528-531 and 4376-5836 (Departmental letterbooks) • 521-527 and 1078-1133 (DSGIA's letterbooks)	Some letterbooks have internal indexes. Note that the contents of the DSGIA's books in the latter part of the period refer mainly to routine matters.
7. Other Records	Various files, ledgers, accounts, and legal documents such as copies of Treaties, land and resource accounts, and Band Trust Fund records. Schools Branch records. Reports of special investigations and commissions. Special reference collections and documents.	Various volumes	• The general ("green") inventory for RG-10. • Various file lists and indexes. See RG-10 special finding aids numbered 1 through 59, on shelves in the Federal Archives Division.

The four most important finding aids to RG-10 are:

1. The "Green Inventory". This describes clearly and briefly all the records in RG-10. It also refers researchers to special finding aids for particular subdivisions of the group. Its full title is Records Relating to Indian Affairs (Public Archives of Canada, Federal Archives Division, General Inventory no. 1, 1975). It is available, free, from the Federal Archives Division of the Public Archives of Canada.

2. The Computerized Subject Indexes. These are four detailed subject indexes covering files in: (a) the Red Series, (b) the Black Series, (c) the Schools Files, and (d) the first eleven "new accessions" respectively. These lists are available on microfiche at the Archives, and can be bought, or borrowed on interlibrary loan.*

   Note two problems with these finding aids: (a) some, though not all, of the restricted files (such as the Enfranchisement case files in Accession 72/598) have been omitted from the subject indexes; and (b) the Red Series computerized index lacks detail; it includes only names of individuals, names of bands or reserves, and a limited selection of the policy and general files (indexed under "Headquarters").

   Sample pages from one of the computerized indexes are shown on page 243.

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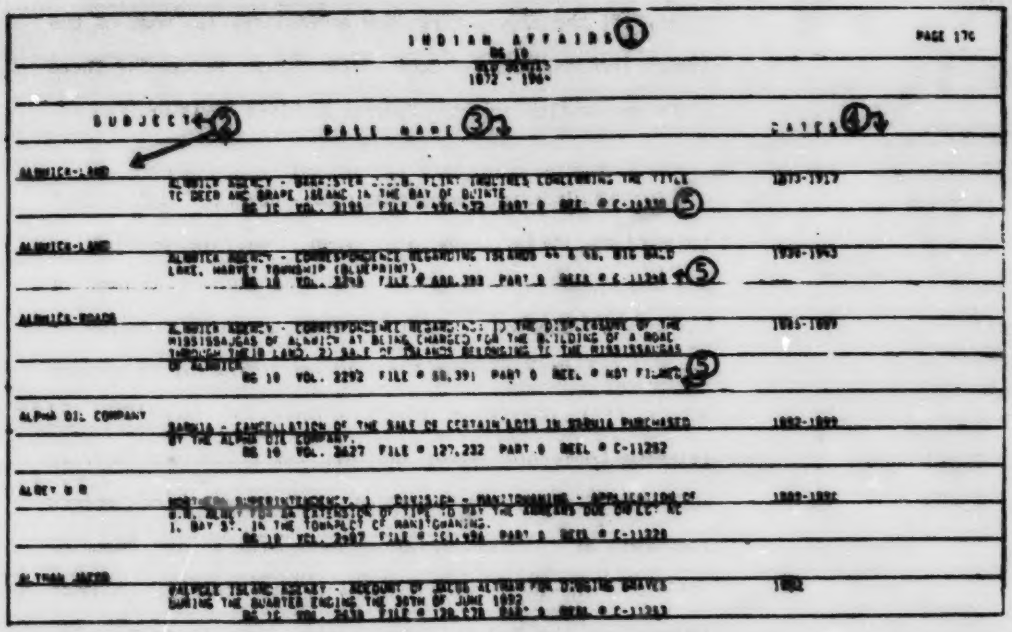
* The computerized subject index for the "new accessions" will not be available until early 1983.

"COMPUTERIZED" SUBJECT INDEXES TO INDIAN AFFAIRS RECORDS IN THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA

Two pages from the subject index to the "Red Series" (eastern Canadian and general Indian Affairs records for 1872-1964 in the Public Archives of Canada, Record Group 10). Similar indexes are available for the "Black" (western) Series and other DIA records in the same group.



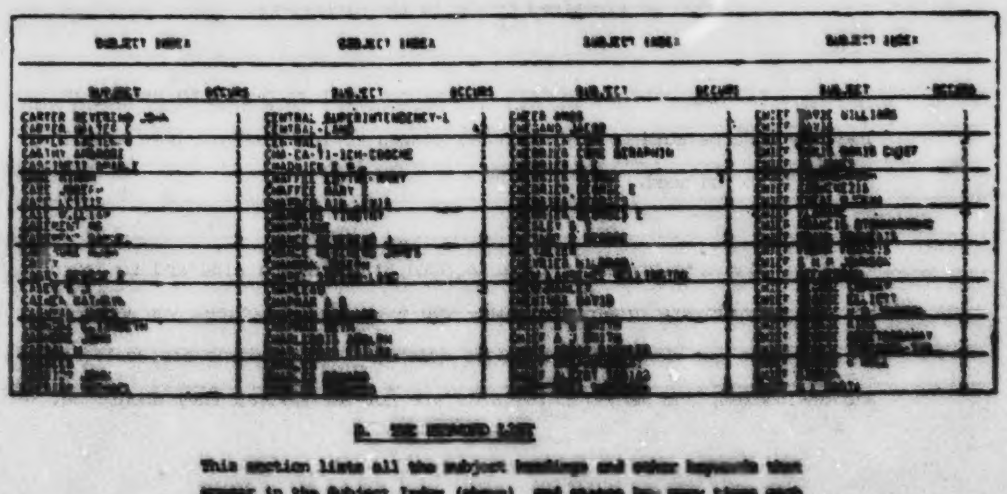
INDIAN AFFAIRS ①
RG 10
[illegible]
1872 - 196[illegible]

PAGE 17[illegible]

SUBJECT ②	FILE NAME ③	DATES ④
ALNWICK-LAND	ALNWICK AGENCY - [illegible] FLINT TRUSTEES CONCERNING THE TITLE TO DEER AND GRAPE ISLAND IN THE BAY OF QUINTE RG 10 VOL. 2[illegible] FILE # [illegible] PART 0 REEL # C-[illegible] ⑤	1873-1917
ALNWICK-LAND	ALNWICK AGENCY - CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING ISLANDS [illegible], BIG BALD LAKE, HARVEY TOWNSHIP (BLUEPRINT) RG 10 VOL. [illegible] FILE # [illegible] PART 0 REEL # C-11[illegible] ⑤	1930-1943
ALNWICK-ROADS	ALNWICK AGENCY - CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING: 1) THE DISPLEASURE OF THE MISSISSAUGAS OF ALNWICK AT BEING CHARGED FOR THE BUILDING OF A ROAD THROUGH THEIR LAND, 2) SALE OF ISLANDS BELONGING TO THE MISSISSAUGAS OF ALNWICK RG 10 VOL. 2292 FILE # 58,391 PART 0 REEL # NOT FILMED ⑤	1885-1889
ALPHA OIL COMPANY	SARNIA - CANCELLATION OF THE SALE OF CERTAIN LOTS IN SARNIA PURCHASED BY THE ALPHA OIL COMPANY. RG 10 VOL. 2627 FILE # 127,232 PART 0 REEL # C-11252	1892-1893
ALREY W R	NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY, 1 DIVISION - MANITOWANING - APPLICATION OF W.R. ALREY FOR AN EXTENSION OF TIME TO PAY THE ARREARS DUE ON LOT NO 1, BAY ST. IN THE TOWNPLOT OF MANITOWANING. RG 10 VOL. 2[illegible] FILE # [illegible] PART 0 REEL # C-11220	1889-189[illegible]
ALTMAN JACOB	WALPOLE ISLAND AGENCY - ACCOUNT OF JACOB ALTMAN FOR DIGGING GRAVES DURING THE QUARTER ENDING THE 30TH OF JUNE 1892 RG 10 VOL. [illegible] FILE # [illegible] PART 0 REEL # C-11253	1892

A. THE SUBJECT INDEX

1. Title of index.
2. Subject of file.
3. Description of contents of file.
4. Dates of correspondence on file.
5. Location of file (gives RG-10 volume number, file number, file part number and microfilm reel number).



B. THE KEYWORD LIST

This section lists all the subject headings and other keywords that appear in the Subject Index (above) and states how many times each one appears.

3. The File Lists (or "shelf lists" or "box lists"). These simply list all the files in particular subgroups of RG-10. They also give "outside dates" (dates of the earliest and latest documents in each file). There are full file lists for (a) the Black Series (b) the Red Series, (c) the School Files, (d) the eleven first New Accessions, (e) most of the Agency records, and (f) some of the "Other Records". These lists are available in the Federal Archives Division.

4. Old Subject Indexes. Some researchers use the "old" subject indexes to RG-10, especially when they are working on pre-Confederation records that have no subject indexes of their own. The most useful of these are (a) a series of indexes by DIA registrar G.M. Matheson relating to records before 1872 (found in RG-10 volumes 766 to 768A) and relating to records after 1867 (in new accessions 75-7/124 and 78-9/16); (b) the summaries or "abstracts" of letters received at Indian Affairs headquarters in Toronto, 1845-1877 (RG-10 volumes 739-746); (c) the "old subject indexes" to the Red and Black Series (used to make up for omissions from the new computerized indexes); and (d) the subject indexes in the yearly letter registers and letterbooks of the Department, 1842 to c. 1950. These are described on pages 11-16 of the "green inventory" and can be further explained to you by the archivists.

Finally, the archivists themselves will help you to use RG-10. They may also be able to suggest other places to look, if you have trouble finding what you need.

Always allow extra time to study the finding aids and to learn how the records are organized. Once you have some practice, you will be able to hunt out documents much more quickly. Many records are scattered and un-indexed, and many finding aids are not as good as they should be.

This is especially true for records dating from before Confederation. But most people can cope with them after a little practice. You will soon become more confident, and will learn more about how and where to look every time you return to the Archives.

Other Early Records in the Public Archives of Canada

Researchers working on the period before Confederation must use records in other record groups. Each group has its own detailed funding aids, which are available from the Archives. Listed here are some of the most important:

Records on New France. Very early records on French colonial relations with Indian people are found in the collections known as Manuscript Groups (MGs) 1 through 8 and 18. These records deal with a wide variety of subjects.

British military and colonial records. Records on the British Crown's relations with Indians before 1867 cover a variety of subjects, including the fur trade, military actions and alliances, councils and treaties, and the setting up of the earliest Indian reserves. The largest collection of these records is among the papers of the British Colonial Office (Manuscript Group 11), especially the subgroups CO-42 (Canada generally, Ontario and Quebec); CO-217 (Nova Scotia), CO-188 (New Brunswick); CO-226 (PEI) and CO-60 (British Columbia). Other important government and military records are in MG-18, MG-19, MG-21, RG-4, RG-5, RG-7, RG-8 and RG-9. The information in these groups is closely related to documents in volumes 1-1834 of RG-10, and to the private papers of such individuals as the Claus family (MG-19-F), Frederick Haldimand (MG-21-G-2), and many others.

Early land records. Legal matter relating to early Indian lands in eastern Canada, especially Quebec and Ontario, are dealt with in Record Group 1.

Fur trade records. Papers related to Indians and the fur trade are found throughout MG-19, and in a very large collection of records on the Hudson's Bay Company and related bodies in MG-20. These give general pictures of the fur trade, detailed descriptions of the comings and goings of Indians and traders at particular places, and censuses of particular Indian groups. Since research in these records is a complex matter, a later section of this handbook (pages 270 - 273) describes fur trade research in greater detail.

Church records. Many early records written by missionaries about Indian people are found in Manuscript Group 17 (papers of the Catholic, Anglican, Methodist and other denominations).

Post-Confederation records in the PAC

These records include records relating to the Department of Indian Affairs, records of other government departments, and records of private persons, bodies or churches, dated after 1867.

"Indian Affairs" Records. Some of the records of the Department have been divided up and filed with the records of the other departments who were formerly responsible for Indian Affairs. Thus, there are Indian records in the special files of (a) the Secretary of State, 1867-1873 (RG-6); (b) the Department of the Interior, 1873-1936 (RG-15); (c) the Northern Affairs Branch, including a mixture of the old records of the Department of Mines and Resources, 1936-1950, the present Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, 1966-1982, and the present Northern Affairs Program (RGs 22 and 85); and (d) the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, 1950-1966 (RG-26). These records are especially useful for research on Indian policy generally, and on settlement and development of the Canadian north and west. Most of them overlap with the material kept in RG-10.

Records of other government departments. About 100 of the 131 sets of records of government departments and related Federal bodies contain some material on Indian people. Among those of special interest are the records of the *Royal Canadian Mounted Police* (RG-18) which give good descriptions of events and peoples in western and northern Canada between 1874 and the 1920s; the *Governor-General's* and *External Affairs* records (RG-7 and RG-25) which deal with colonial policy, international fish and wildlife controls, border - crossing and citizenship issues, and Indian claims in the United States; *Justice Department* records (RG-13) including material on native offenders, the Riel Rebellions and legal opinions on Indian issues, 1867-1934; the *Privy Council* collection of Orders in Council (RG-2 series 1) which includes official documents on many aspects of Indian administration since 1867; the *Surveyor-General's* records (RG-88) on surveying of Indian lands since the 1870s; and the many *records on native people of the North* in RG-91 (Yukon government records), RG-42 (Marine), RG-45 (Geological Survey), RG-33 (Royal Commissions), and RG-126 (The Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Enquiry).

Other Papers. These include records such as the Prime Ministers' Papers (MG-26), many of which are indexed by subject so that information on native people can be easily found; the papers of politicians such as Edgar Dewdney, Alexander Morris, Adams Archibald and Clifford Sifton (MG-27); and papers of missionaries, explorers, and others (such as the Rev. John Maclean, William Bleasdell Cameron, Diamond Jenness and William Duncan) in MG-29 and MG-30.

Finding Aids for Record and Manuscript Groups

The Archives makes available a detailed guide ("inventory") for each record and manuscript group. Most of these are unpublished, but can be consulted in the Archives reference rooms, and photocopies can be ordered in some cases. The inventories to about a dozen RGs have been published (including those for RG-2, RG-10, RG-31, RG-88 and RG-126) and the others are summarized briefly in Terry Cook and Glenn Wright's

Historical Records of the Government of Canada (Ottawa: PAC, Federal Archives Division, 1980). The current inventories for the MGs are unpublished. Researchers outside Ottawa can use the somewhat outdated versions of inventories to MGs 1-27 and 29-30 published as: General Inventory - Inventoire Général. Manuscripts - Manuscrits, volumes 1-5 and 7-8 (Ottawa: Manuscript Division, PAC, 1971-1977). Microfilms of the updated inventories are also available.

A more detailed guide to PAC material on Indian people (Archival Records Relating to Native People in the Public Archives of Canada, the National Library of Canada, and the National Museum of Man, Ottawa: Treaties and Historical Research Centre, DIAND) is to be published in 1983.

Pictures, maps and sound records

Pictures. The Public Archives of Canada has collections of historic photographs in the National Photograph Collection, and pictures or drawings in the Picture Division. Many relate to Indian people across Canada. The collections are indexed by region and subject, but there is no complete published catalogue for either collection. You must normally visit them yourself, but if you have a specific picture in mind, you may be able to order a copy by mail.

You may be frustrated by the many unidentified pictures of Indian communities and portraits of Indian people in the collections you visit. Some of these can be identified by using other sources, including the records of the photographer or painter himself. For comments on this and other problems related to pictures, such as the biases of non-Indian portrait makers, see the items listed on page 215 in volume one of this handbook.

Maps. The National Map Collection has some of the most valuable historic maps of Indian reserves, settlements, Treaty areas, and other lands. Many of these are also held in DIAND's Legal Surveys Division collection. If you are interested in understanding the general history of your area, visit either the National Map Collection or the DIAND collection and look at a series of local maps. This will help you get a good picture of the changes in your region, settlement, or reserve over time.

The Map Collection's holdings on Indian subjects are listed in a set of published catalogues called Maps of Indian Reserves and Settlements in the National Map Collection, edited by Linda Camponi and others (Ottawa: Public Archives of Canada, 1980-). Volumes I and II on British Columbia, the Prairies and the Territories are now available. Other items are listed in the Catalogue of the National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada (16 volumes, Boston: G.K. Hall, 1976).

Early maps produced during the fur trade period are discussed in G.M. Lewis's "Indian Maps" and R.I. Ruggles, "Hudson's Bay Company mapping" (pages 9-23 and 24-36 of Carol M. Judd and A.J. Ray's Old Trails and New Directions: Papers of the Third North American Fur Trade Conference, Toronto: University of Toronto, 1980).

Sound and Film Archives. The Public Archives also contains Canada's National Film, Television and Sound Archives. Here you will find tapes, TV shows and films relating to native people, dated mostly within the last 20 years or so. Older material can be found at the National Museum of Man, at the address given in Appendix 4 of this book. The holdings in both collections are indexed by subject. Further information on audio-visual collections can be found on page 215 of volume one of this handbook.

Department of Indian Affairs Records

After using records in the Public Archives, you may need to go on to the Department of Indian Affairs. This section will first list the kinds of records held by the Department. It will then explain how you go about using those in Ottawa and those at Regional or District Offices.

The headquarters of the Department in Ottawa — specifically the subdivision called the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program[*] — holds many records that are important to historical researchers. A large part of these are open to all researchers, and some are available only to those doing claims research on behalf of Indian Bands. To use the records, you will visit the Department's Treaties and Historical Research Centre. Its address is given in Appendix 4 of this book.

The Regional and District Offices of the Department of Indian Affairs have records that are more limited in extent, although they can be very useful if you are researching recent history. Most of these date back only to the 1930s or 1940s; earlier records have been destroyed, acquired by local archives, or sent to the Public Archives of Canada. They are filed and organized according to the same system as the records in Ottawa. Local DIAND offices usually have at least a file collection, a set of historic maps copied from DIAND's Legal Surveys collection in Ottawa, and some Indian membership records.

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[*] The references to "Indian Affairs" or "DIAND" records in this book are meant to indicate the records of the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND) specifically. The records of other programs within DIAND — such as the Northern Affairs Program — are administered separately, and are discussed in a later section.

These are the seven major groups of historical records held by the Department in Ottawa:

- *The Central Registry files*. You will probably spend most of your research time with these. They are the working files of the Indian-Inuit Affairs Program, and cover all of the Department's activities affecting Indian and Inuit people. They include most of the Department's records that are less than 30 years old.

Most material over 30 years old is sent to the Public Archives. Some much older documents, however, are kept on recent files still held by the Department. (These are the so-called "over and under" files, so named because they hold material over and under 30 years old, dated in some cases back to the late 19th century.)

All current files are subject-coded. Thus, a file on any given topic can be located through the Treaties and Historical Research Centre, either by specific file number or by general subject. Researchers should remember that Indian Affairs has used at least four different filing systems since Confederation (not to mention those used before that date). Thus, file codes for current records will not serve to locate earlier materials.

These multiple systems often cause trouble for researchers, because old files are often brought forward into a new system and renumbered. This leads to apparently "missing" files, gaps in file series, duplicate numberings, and untraceable cross-references. However, many old files can in fact be traced by "converting" their old numbers to newer codes, using catalogues in DIAND's Central Registry. (Contact the Treaties and Historical Research Centre, Ottawa, for further information.) If you cannot find a particular document or file that you know once existed, make sure that you investigate this process before you give up the search.

- The Indian Land Registry. This is the Department's central collection of basic legal documents relating to specific Indian reserves. It holds documents on reserve establishment and enlargement; land, timber and mineral surrenders; sales; land grants (patents), leases, expropriations; subdivision and locations; and all other legal land transactions on every reserve in Canada, as well as on Crown Lands managed by DIAND.

Most of these documents are indexed in five interrelated Registers, organized by province and name of reserve. The Registry system is described in more detail in Appendix 1 of this book (pages 310 - 312). Other important documents held by the Registry include special collections of British Columbia Indian land records, and groups of previously restricted material relating to reserves and Bands across Canada, screened off RG-10 "New Accession" files, but now declassified. These are described in "A List of Lands Branch Reference Collections" (November 1982), available from the Treaties and Historical Research Centre, DIAND. Further records relating to the transactions documented in the Registry are found in DIAND's current (Central Registry) files, or in the Public Archives, RG-10.

- The Legal Surveys Map Collection. This is the Department's central collection of maps relating to all Indian reserves, settlements and DIAND-managed Crown Lands in Canada. The collection is in two parts: first, the main series, containing microfiche copies of most of the existing historic maps (copies of these are also available in DIAND Regional Offices); and second, paper copies of more recent reference maps. Both are well indexed by name of province and reserve or settlement.

- The Program Reference Centre. This holds (1) a nearly complete collection of the Treaty Annuity Paylists for the Robinson Treaties and the "numbered" Treaties between 1850 and 1955 (with isolated sets for certain areas up to the 1970s); (2) miscellaneous censuses, interest distribution lists, scrip ledgers, and other membership or population records, dated from the 1850s to the present, including some material copied from RG-10, and extensive original British Columbia census records dated between the 1920s and the present; (3) miscellaneous Departmental reference records, including an extensive (though not complete) set of departmental Orders-in-Council since 1868, departmental Annual Reports since 1864, and Departmental Field Manuals and Circulars (handbooks and instructions to DIA personnel) since 1953; (4) the Department's main statistical reference collection, beginning in the late 1950's (a printed catalogue is available);* and (5) a collection of recent published and unpublished reference reports, mainly on the economic development of particular Bands, done by Department or Band consultants.

- The Indian Membership Division records. These include the Indian Register, which records detailed family history on all Indian-status persons since 1951, and related files and indexes. These records contain personal information, and so are not normally opened to outside researchers. However, special arrangements can be made with the Registrar of Indian Membership to get information from them for certain specific purposes, as described in Appendix 2 of this handbook.

- The Elections and Bylaws Unit of the Statutory Requirements Division. This office keeps a list of all Indian chiefs and councillors since about 1956, with dates of selection or election. Lists of earlier Councils for some Bands can be obtained from the Program Reference Centre.

- The Departmental Library. This has a good reference collection of books and periodicals on Indian history and claims, as well as the following archival collections: (1) a complete set of Public Archives microfilms of Record Group 10 (the historic records of the Department) with subject indexes, and reading and printing machines; (2) a good range of government publications, including Annual Reports of the Department of Indian Affairs; federal and provincial statutes; indexed and bound volumes of DIA and Interior Department Orders-in-Council (but only those printed in the Canada Gazette, Part II); and minutes of the various Parliamentary Committees on Indian Affairs; (3) a collection of departmental press releases (communiqués) and Ministers' speeches since the late 1950s, indexed by subject and year; and (4) newsclippings on Indian Affairs since 1979, indexed by year only. (Earlier clippings are described on page 217 of this handbook.)

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* A Catalogue of Statistical Data in the Program Reference Centre (Ottawa: DIAND, Indian & Inuit Affairs Program, Program Reference Centre, March 1982).

Other records and indexes elsewhere in the Department include current records relating to estates, Indian schools, economic activities and other administrative matters. Ask the Treaties and Historical Research Centre for further information, or consult the partial listing on pages 138 - 149 of the Index of Federal Information Banks (Ottawa: Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat, 1981), available in most post offices.

How to order and use DIAND records

These are the steps to follow when you use current Indian-Inuit Affairs Program records.

1. Preparing for Your Visit: Call or write the Treaties and Historical Research Centre in Ottawa (or any other office you may be visiting) at least two weeks before your visit. Tell the office what, in general terms, you are working on, and on whose behalf you are doing it. The staff will then look for and order any files you need. This can take some time, so make sure you give enough advance notice.

You won't be asked to give more than a very general idea of what you are researching. However, the more you can tell the Centre staff, the easier it will be for them to find the records you need.

2. Getting access to restricted records: Some records in DIAND and the Public Archives are "restricted" — that is, closed to ordinary outside researchers. People doing claims research can use some of these records if they have special written permission to do so from an Indian

Band, individual, or organization. Make sure you have any letters of authority you need before you begin. Further information on access rules can be found on pages 331 - 343 of this handbook.

3. Ordering files: The DIAND office will find your files in the index of its Central Registry, and will have them ready for you when you come. Ask the office to call you back if there are any hitches, such as access restrictions or mislaid files.

4. Doing the research: Visit the DIAND office and give the staff your letters of authorization, if any. They will then ask you to fill out a form applying formally for access to their records. In this, you will have to state, in general terms only, what you are researching.

5. "Screening" the files: All of the files shown to you are "screened" first. That is, an official of the department reads them over, and takes any "restricted" documents off the file. If you ask, you may be given more information about the screened-off material, including its date and general subject. You can also protest any removal of papers by appealing to the District Supervisor, Regional Director or Director of the Corporate Policy Branch. For further information on screening and access problems, see Appendix 2 (pages 331 - 343) of this handbook.

6. Using other DIAND records collections: People who use the Treaties and Historical Research Centre in Ottawa can also use the other records collections of the Department (the Indian Land Registry, Program Reference Centre, etc.) except where the usual restrictions apply. Within limits, you may also be able to have Central Registry staff make up lists of files for you on specific subjects.

7. Photocopying: Photocopying in the Centre in Ottawa is free and unlimited, but it must be done by the researcher in person. Practices vary in local offices.

The general rules apply equally to researchers who use Indian Affairs records in Ottawa and in all other offices of the Department across Canada. In practice, however, there is some variation in how the rules are interpreted in particular places. If you meet with significant differences that interfere with your research, bring them to the notice of senior Department officials.

Other Federal Government Departments

The Northern Affairs Program. This is a program within the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, but separate from the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program. Northern Affairs records deal with all aspects of native affairs in the North, mainly since the 1920s. Some of these current files are open to researchers. To locate them and obtain permission to use them, contact the Treaties and Historical Research Centre of the Indian-Inuit Affairs Program.

The National Museum of Man. This has a large amount of unpublished information on Indian groups across Canada, collected by anthropologists, archaeologists and folklorists. It includes facts on family life, society and culture; ethnohistorical records; studies of particular native languages; information on archaeological digs; recordings of traditional songs and stories; and interviews with elders and others. These are found in four divisions of the museum: the Canadian Ethnology Service, the Archaeological Survey of Canada, the Visual Anthropology Unit and the Canadian Centre for Folk Culture Studies. As there is yet no general guide to these holdings, researchers must visit the museum in person (unless they have a specific question that the archivists can answer without extensive searches). A description of the Museum's holdings on native people will be available from the Treaties and Historical Research Centre in 1983.

The Department of Energy, Mines and Resources (Legal Surveys Division). This office holds: (1) the largest single Canadian collection of historic maps, surveyors' field notes and surveyors's reports relating to Indian reserves, settlements and Crown Lands (most, but not all, of this collection is available on microfilm in DIAND's Legal Surveys Section); (2) the only complete collection of Department of the Interior "township maps", affecting reserve land title throughout western and northern Canada; and (3) recent files on the survey or resurvey of Indian reserves across Canada. Some of these contain older historic material, although most departmental files over 30 years old have been transferred to Record Group 88 in the Public Archives of Canada.

The Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs (Office of the Registrar General). This office holds copies of all patents (grants) of Indian reserve land to non-Indian buyers since 1845. Microfilms of part of this collection are also found in DIAND's Indian Land Registry (grants before 1960 only) and in the Public Archives of Canada (Record Group 68).

The Privy Council Office (Order in Council Section). This office holds subject-indexed copies of all Federal Orders-in-Council issued during the last five years. These include many Orders relating to Indian lands, band government, and financing. Earlier Orders are available in the Public Archives of Canada, Record Group 1 (before 1867) and Record Group 2 Series 1 (1867 to about 1977).

The Department of National Health and Welfare (Medical Services Branch, Native Health Services). This office holds a large number of files on medical services to native people. These include files on general policy, particular diseases, disabilities, hospitals and nursing stations, and case files on individuals. The records date from the late 1920s to the present.

The Federal Court and the Supreme Court of Canada. The two highest Canadian courts have files on federal-level court cases involving native people from Confederation to the present. Some of these include supporting historical documentation as well as records of the arguments and final decisions. Files from the old Exchequer Court of Canada are found in the collection of the present Federal Court of Canada (Trial Division). Supreme Court files before 1923 have been moved to the Public Archives of Canada's Record Group 125. The Supreme Court also has an excellent law library.

Other Departments. Among the many other departments with records useful to researchers are the following:

- Parks Canada (Department of the Environment): holds files on parks and Indian land or wildlife use, historical research material on the fur trade, and on some "historic sites" relating to native people.

- Canadian Wildlife Service (Department of the Environment): holds information on Indian use of wildlife and migratory birds.

- Department of Fisheries: holds information on Indian fishing and fishing rights.

- Secretary of State (Native Citizens' Directorate): holds files on recent research on, and funding of, native groups' activities (mainly from the late 1960s to the present).

- the Northern Pipeline Agency: holds information on northern pipelines generally and their effect on native interests.

Note that there may be restrictions on some or all of these records, and that many departments do not interpret the present access-to-records guidelines as liberally as does DIAND. The only general catalogue of archival records in the hands of government departments is the Index of Federal Information Banks (Ottawa: Secretariat, Treasury Board of Canada, 1981); this was designed to list "personal" material relating to individuals, but covers general records as well. Earlier records of these departments are found in RGs 1 to 131 of the Federal Archives Division, Public Archives of Canada.

Other Ottawa Archives and Libraries

The National Library of Canada is the largest library in the country. It is in the same building as the Public Archives, so that many researchers consult published sources there when they are in Ottawa. It is not the most convenient of libraries to use. Researchers do not have access to the stacks, so that books must be ordered sight unseen. There are three separate overlapping main catalogues, and still more catalogues for government documents, periodicals, and newspapers. The National Library does, however, have a helpful reference staff and a very wide choice of material on Canadian subjects.

The National Library also holds five special Indian collections: the Canadian Indian Rights Commission Library (the largest single Canadian collection on native claims); two general groups of hard-to-find books, articles and unpublished material, the Whiteside Collection and the Canadian Indian Bibliography Project; part of the National Indian Brotherhood Library's collection of unpublished material, on microfilm; and the Rare Book Division's special collection of books printed in Canadian native languages.

Federal Government Departmental Libraries often have useful reference collections. A selection is listed in Appendix 4 of this handbook (page 369).

Carleton University and the University of Ottawa have good reference libraries, including material on Indian history and society that is not available at the National Library. They are also open on weekends at some times of the year.

The Université Saint-Paul has a good reference collection on the history of the Canadian Roman Catholic church. Near this university is the Archives Deschâtelets, the central archive of the Oblate Order, which has a large collection of documents, pictures and publications on Catholic missions to native people across Canada.

C. ARCHIVES OUTSIDE CANADA

A few researchers may need to use records outside Canada for their projects. This is usually not necessary in ordinary historical research, since many of the foreign records relating to Canada have already been copied and placed in the Public Archives of Canada. But in a few cases -- such as projects on the history of groups on the Canada/US border, or on very early eastern Canadian Indian history — you may need to do special work abroad.

Note that the European libraries often ask researchers for special letters of reference from supervisors, teachers, or other persons in charge of your project. They often also have limited hours, or impose unusual charges. Consult archivists at the Public Archives of Canada for information on current practices in particular places. Notify any foreign institution of your interests well in advance of your visit, and ask them to advise you of any special preparations you should make. Keep in mind that the records you want to consult may not be in English.

Britain

The central collection of historic British records, government and private, is in the Public Records Office in London. This contains material on Indian relations with Europeans throughout the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries, relating to the fur trade, military activities, treaty relations, early colonial settlement, early Indian reserves, and missions. The most important of these are the Colonial Office papers (of which there are copies in the Public Archives of Canada, Manuscript Group 11); the War Office Papers (copies are in PAC's Record Group 8 and Manuscript Group 13); and various private persons' papers (some of which are copied in PAC's Manuscript Groups 19, 23 to 29, and 40). The British Library (formerly the British Museum) has private and business papers relating to non-Indian explorers, the fur trade, and politics in general. Copies of some of these are available in the Public Archives of Canada, Manuscript Group 21. Among the many other British archives holding records on Indian history are the headquarters of various Protestant churches and missionary societies, the Royal Commonwealth Society of London, the Scott Polar Research Institute of Cambridge, and Rhodes House, Oxford (which holds the papers of the Aborigines Protection Society). These and other collections are described in the guides listed below.

Reference libraries which a researcher in England might use as a base include the Senate House Library (University of London) and the Bodleian Library at Oxford. You may, however, need special authorization or connections with a Canadian university to qualify for privileges there.

Researchers should prepare well in advance for a British research trip. Do as much work as possible before you go. Consult the records in the Public Archives in Ottawa and examine copies of records already in Canada, as listed in the inventories to MGs 11 through 17, 21 and 40, and RG-8. Talk to the archivists of the PAC's Manuscript Division (British Records Section). Study the published guides, especially Valerie Bloomfield's *Guide to Resources for Canadian Studies in Britain* (Ottawa:

Department of External Affairs, 1979), and also Charles M. Andrews' *Guide to the Materials for American History to 1783 in the Public Record Office of Great Britain* (2 volumes, Washington: Carnegie Institution, 1912-14) and C.A. Andrews and F.G. Davenport's *Guide to the Manuscript Materials for the History of the United States to 1783, in the British Museum, In Minor London Archives and in the Libraries of Oxford and Cambridge* (Washington, DC: Carnegie Institution, 1908).

Finally, contact the British archives you plan to use and make arrangements for your visit beforehand. Ask about opening hours and any special letters of authorization they may require. Obtain the address of the PAC's special officer in London, who may be able to help you if any problems crop up.

France

Important records on early eastern Canadian Indian groups are held in collections in Paris, including those of the Archives Nationales, the Archives de la Marine, and the Bibliothèque Nationale. Most of these are (or will soon be) available as microfilms in the Public Archives of Canada, Manuscript Groups 1 through 5, 7, and 8. Copies of records from various non-governmental French archives are found in Manuscript Group 6.

Copies of selected records from the French offices of missionary groups, including the Jesuit, Sulpician and Oblate orders, are available in the Public Archives of Canada's Manuscript Group 17.

The following published guides to French records are useful: the *Guide des sources de l'histoire du Canada conservées en France* (Ottawa: Public Archives of Canada, 1982); J.-Edmond Roy's *Rapport sur les archives de France relatives à l'histoire du Canada* (Ottawa: Public Archives of Canada, 1911) and Waldo G. Leland's *Guide to Materials for American History in the Libraries and Archives of Paris* (2 volumes; Washington: Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1932-1943, reprinted New York, 1965-67).

Italy

Archives in the Vatican, and in the headquarters of the Jesuit and Oblate Orders in Rome, both hold documents on Canadian Indian history from the 16th to the 20th century. Copies of some of these records are available in the Public Archives of Canada's Manuscript Group 17, and in the historical archives of the Oblate Order, the Archives Deschâtelets in Ottawa. For general guides, see: Carl Russell Fish, *Guide to the Materials for American History in Roman and Other Italian Archives* (Washington, Carnegie Institution, 1911); L. Codignola, "L'Amérique du nord et la Sacrée Congrégation 'de Propaganda Fide', 1622-1799; guides et inventaires", *Revue d'histoire de l'Amérique francaise* (1979) vol. 33(2): 197-214; PAC, Manuscript Division, Finding Aid No. 1186 for MG-17-A-25, *Archives of the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda Fidei* (which describes material on Canada dated from 1622 to 1908, and gives a subject index for material up to 1799); and Leonard E. Boyle, *A Survey of the Vatican Archives and of its Medieval Holdings* (Toronto: Pontifical Institute of Medieval Studies, 1972).

United States

Records relating to Canadian Indian peoples in American archives cover (for example) the history, society and claims of border-area groups (Iroquois, Potawatomi, Ojibway, Ottawa, Sioux, Cree, Blackfoot and others); fur trade and church records created by companies and missions operating on both sides of the Canada/US border; and military records relating to Indian participation in the Seven Years' War, the American Revolution, and the War of 1812. These can be found in the National Archives in Washington, DC and its regional records centres, and in museums or private collections such as the Smithsonian Institution in Washington and the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia. Unlike the European records, few of the US series are available in duplicate at the Public Archives of Canada.

The best guide to the use of the American government's records is M.L. Tate's "Studying the American Indian through government documents and the National Archives", *Government Publications Review, An International Journal* (1978) vol. 5:285-194. The best general list of US archival sources, both government and private, is Francis Paul Prucha, *A Bibliographical Guide to the History of Indian-White Relations in the United States* (Chicago/London: University of Chicago Press, 1977), especially pages 3 to 25. This reviews briefly all the major American collections on Indian people, and lists government publications, ethnological research records, oral history, newspapers, periodicals, maps, and audio-visual material. Somewhat more detail on holdings in private archives is given in A.M. Gibson, "Sources for research on the American Indian", *Ethnohistory*, 1960, vol. 7, pages 121-136. The National Archives in Washington and their regional branches are further described in C.S. Ryan, "The written record and the American Indian: the archives of the United States", *Western Historical Quarterly*, 1975, vol. 6 pages 163-173, and M.S. and E.L. Schusky, "A centre of primary sources for Plains Indian history", *Plains Anthropologist*, 1971, vol. 15 (48), pages 104-108. All the above guides are available on interlibrary loan, or from DIAND's Treaties and Historical Research Centre in Ottawa (collected as "Guide to Research on Indian History in the United States", unpublished paper, November, 1982). See also the general bibliographies listed on page 198 - 211 of this handbook.

Other Countries

Some primary material on early Indian - white contact — especially on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts — may exist in other foreign archives, including those of Spain, Portugal, Holland, Russia and perhaps even China. No suggestions can be made here as to exact locations or finding aids. Consult archivists or historians already familiar with your subject if you are interested in these possibilities.

D. SOME SPECIAL TYPES OF RESEARCH PROJECT

Legal Research

Researchers often need information on legal matters, such as the Indian Act, other laws and regulations, court decisions, and Indian claims processes. Here are some of the most useful sources.

The Indian Act and related legislation

The following are the major collections of laws relating to Indian people in Canada:

Indian Acts and Amendments 1868-1950 and *Contemporary Indian Legislation, 1951-1978* (2 vols.) Ottawa: Corporate Policy Branch, DIAND, 1980 and 1981.

The most complete and accurate compilation of the Act and its amendments available to date. Includes full texts of all versions of the Act since 1868, cross-references to all amendments, texts of current regulations under the present Act (as of 1978), and some related legislation. Not subject-indexed. Available free from the Treaties and Historical Research Centre, DIAND, Ottawa.

Gail Hinge. *Consolidation of Indian Legislation* (4 vols.). Ottawa: Office of Native Claims, DIAND, c. 1976.

An extensive collection of constitutional, colonial, federal, and provincial laws, proclamations, regulations and Orders-in-Council relating to Indians. Very useful for general reference, although it omits some significant pre-Confederation legislation and some Indian Act amendments; there are also errors in cross-referencing the amendments throughout. Out of print, but available in some reference libraries. A new, partly amended edition will be available from DIAND's Treaties and Historical Research Centre in 1983.

S.H. Venne. *Indian Acts and Amendments 1868-1975: An Indexed Collection*. Saskatoon: University of Saskatchewan Native Law Centre, 1981.

Essentially an uncorrected copy of the "Indian Act" volume of the Hinge consolidation, above, but with a new and comprehensive subject index.

Derek G. Smith, ed. *Canadian Indians and the Law: Selected Documents, 1663-1972*. Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1975.

A short collection of basic colonial and constitutional documents and laws, including instructions to pre-Confederation colonial governors (not covered in the other collections) and the Indian Acts of 1876, 1880 and 1951. Recommended only for general reference, because of occasional printing and editorial errors, and omissions of significant material.

Laurie van Hoorn. *Index to Indian Acts, 1876-1978*. Ottawa: Treaties and Historical Research Centre, 1982.

Analytical charts of changes over time to each clause of each Indian Act, 1876 to the present. Includes a short subject index.

Note that each of these collections has its own drawbacks and advantages. If none are available to you, consult the federal "Statute" section in the "Government Documents" section of your local library.

For a good short history of the Act and its amendments since 1868, see The Historical Development of the Indian Act (Ottawa: DIAND, P.R.E. Group, Treaties and Historical Research Centre, 1978). Further detail is found in the massive "Indian Act Amendment" files in the Public Archives of Canada, particularly those in RG-10 volumes 6808-6811; others are scattered throughout the Red and Black Series of RG-10.

Regulations

There is no complete collection of regulations relating to Indians made by Order-in-Council under federal or provincial statutes. Partial collections can be found in the reference files of the Treaties and Historical Research Centre, Ottawa; the Consolidation of Federal Orders in Council (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1889); the other consolidations of federal "Statutory Orders and Regulations" published in 1955 and 1978; the weekly Canada Gazette, Part II (Ottawa, 1867 to present); the Department of Indian Affairs regulations drafting files, 1888-1955 (PAC, RG-10 volume 6813 file 481-1-35 and volume 8577 file 1/1-2-3-4); and the Order in Council collections in the Public Archives of Canada, RG-2 series 1, 1867 to c. 1977.

Court cases and decisions

A complete, indexed set of court decisions relating to Canadian Indians is being published by the Native Law Centre in Saskatoon (see listing below). There are good unpublished collections of decisions in the Native Law Centre's library at the University of Saskatchewan, and in the Canadian Indian Rights Collection of the National Library of Canada in Ottawa. Two partial subject indexes to cases are available: one in the

Canadian Native Law Reporter (1978) volume 1(2) pages 30-46, and another in David Knoll's *A Guide to Case-Law on the Indian Acts of Canada* (revised ed., Saskatoon: University of Saskatchewan Native Law Centre, 1981).

Finally, listed below are some useful general reference works on native law and native claims in Canada and the United States. Current material on Indian claims is not included. For this information, and specifically for the political positions of Indian, Federal and other parties on claims issues, contact the reference libraries or claims research offices of the relevant groups.

Bartlett, R.H. *The Indian Act of Canada*. Saskatoon: Native Law Centre, University of Saskatchewan, 1980.

Canada. Indian Claims Commission. Research Resource Centre. *Indian Claims in Canada: An Essay and Bibliography*. Ottawa: Information Canada, 1975; and Canadian Indian Rights Commission, *Indian Claims in Canada: Supplementary Bibliography*. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1979.

Covers legal, political and historical items, court decisions, and comparative material on aboriginal rights internationally.

Canadian Native Law Reporter (formerly *Canadian Native Law Bulletin*). Saskatoon, Native Law Centre, 1978-   .

This journal reprints current court decisions and some legal articles. For similar American material see the *American Indian Journal* (Washington, D.C., 1975-   ), the *American Indian Law Newsletter* (1968-   ), and items listed in H. Dees' "Basic bibliography for native American law", *Law Library Journal* (1976) vol. 69:78-89.

Carsen, Gary L. *Indians*. Toronto: Carswell, 1978.

A reprint of the *Canadian Encyclcpedic Digest* (Ontario), 3d edition, summarizing native law in Ontario. Can be used (with caution) as a general reference.

Cohen, Felix S. *Handbook of Federal Indian Law* (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1942; reprinted New York: AMS Press 1972).

The best single reference work on American Indian law. A revised edition (edited by Rennard Strickland) is forthcoming. Supplement this with summaries and cases in Monroe E. Price's *Law and the American Indian: Readings, Notes and Cases* (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill, 1973) or David H. Getches et al. *Cases and Materials on Federal Indian Law* (St. Paul: West Publishing Co., 1979).

Cumming, Peter and N.H. Mickenberg. *Native Rights in Canada* (2d edition). Toronto: General Publishing Co., 1972.

Outdated on some points but still the best single introduction to Canadian native law. Supplement it with Sanders' casebook, below.

Daniel, Richard C. *A History of Native Claims Processes in Canada 1867-1979*. Ottawa: Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Research Branch, 1980.

Morrison, J. "Archives and native claims". *Archivaria* (1979-80) vol. 9: 15-32.

Sanders, Douglas E. *Cases and Materials on Native Law*. (3d edition). Vancouver: University of British Columbia Faculty of Law, 1976.

Slattery, Brian, ed. *Canadian Native Law Cases*. Saskatoon: Native Law Centre, University of Saskatchewan, 1980- .

Reprints and indexes all Canadian court decisions on native rights. Available to date are volumes I and II (1763-1869 and 1870-1890).

Archaeological Research

Archaeologists study ancient peoples through the places they lived in and things they left behind: that is, archaeologists find, dig up and interpret sites (such as houses, camps and villages), objects (such as tools and ornaments), and the remains of living things. Some Canadian Indian groups are now using archaeology to explore their own history. Others have taken action over what they consider to be disrespectful interference with human remains by certain archaeologists.

You can use archaeological research to reconstruct a people's traditional way of life by determining the foods they ate, the way they hunted or farmed, and the way they built settlements. Archaeology may also help you to estimate the date at which particular peoples first arrived in, or left, a given region. This information can be used in writing a local history, and in resolving matters such as legal land and resource claims.

Archaeologists use special skills in their work, and normally take special precautions to ensure that what they find is not damaged or taken out of context. For these reasons, you should set aside time to study archaeological methods if you want to use them in your work. In most provinces, you also need special permits (and sometimes special academic qualifications) to set up and carry out your own "dig".* Thus it is a good idea to consult a professional archaeologist if you want to do your own archaeological work in the field.

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* The law relating to archaeology in each province is outlined on pages 146-150 of *An Introduction to Canadian Archaeology* by D.L. Newlands and C. Breede (Toronto, 1976).

Here are some sources especially recommended as beginners' guides to archaeology:

Facts Wanted	Where to find them
Information on current archaeological work in your area	(a) The "Archaeological Survey" office of your provincial or territorial government (call the government's local information number for its address). (b) Recent issues of your local archaeological journal, or annual report of the local Archaeological Survey. (c) The "current research" column of the journal American Antiquity, which summarizes major archaeological activities in Canada. For a list of archaeological journals, reports and newsletters relating to your area, see "Periodical and occasional publications in Canadian archaeology: a checklist", comp. by Bennett McCardle (unpublished paper, 1983; available from the Treaties and Historical Research Centre, DIAND, Ottawa).
Basic books on the archaeology of Canada and of your region	J.V. Wright, Six Chapters of Canada's Prehistory (Ottawa: National Museums of Canada, 1976); Jesse D. Jennings, ed. Ancient Native Americans (San Francisco: Freeman, 1978), chapters 1 to 6; Jesse D. Jennings, The Prehistory of North America (2nd ed., New York: McGraw-Hill, 1974); R.E. Taylor and C.W. Meighan, Chronologies in New World Archaeology (New York: Academic Press, 1978); Dean Snow, The Archaeology of North America (N.Y.: Viking, 1976); J.V. Wright, Ontario Prehistory (Ottawa: National Museums of Canada, 1972); Ronald J. Mason, Great Lakes Archaeology (N.Y.: Academic Press, 1981); J.V. Wright, Quebec Prehistory (Scarborough, Ont.: Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1979); C. Chapdelaine, ed. Images de la Préhistoire du Québec, Recherches Amérindiennes au Québec, special issue, 1978, vol. 7(1-2); James Tuck, Newfoundland and Labrador Prehistory (Toronto: Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1977); Walter Hlady, Ten Thousand Years: Archaeology in Manitoba (Altona, Man.: D.W. Friesen, 1970); Handbook of North American Indians, Volume 6: Subarctic (Washington: Smithsonian Institution, 1981) and Volume 15: Northeast Washington: Smithsonian Institution, 1978).
Books on archaeological methods	James Deetz, Invitation to Archaeology (Garden City, N.Y.: Natural History Press, 1967); George F. MacDonald, The Dig (Ottawa: National Museum of Man, Archaeological Survey, 1976); Knut R. Fladmark, A Guide to Basic Archaeological Field Procedure (Burnaby, B.C.: Simon Fraser University, Department of Anthropology, 1976); Francois Picard, Les traces du passé (Sillery: Magazine Québec Science, 1979); and David L. Newlands and Claus Breede, An Introduction to Canadian Archaeology (Toronto: McGraw-Hill Ryerson, 1976). Note that Newlands' book contains useful general information on methods but focuses on recent and non-native sites.

Lists of further sources	George P. Murdock, *Ethnographic Bibliography of North America* (4th edition, New Haven: HRAF Press, 1975); Dean R. Snow, *Native American Prehistory: A Critical Bibliography* (Bloomington, Ind.: Indiana University Press, 1979); Peter Storck, *A Preliminary Bibliography of Early Man in Eastern North America, 1839-1973* (Toronto: Royal Ontario Museum, 1975); Roger W. Moeller & J. Reid, *Archaeological Bibliography for Eastern North America* (Attleboro, Mass.: Eastern States Archaeological Federation, 1977); D.C. Joyes, "An annotated bibliography of Saskatchewan archaeology 1900-1975" *Saskatchewan Archaeology Newsletter* (1977) vol. 52(4-5); K.R. Fladmark, "Bibliography of the archaeology of British Columbia", *BC Studies* (1970) volumes 6-7 pages 126-151; Albert A. Dekin, *Arctic Archaeology: A Bibliography and History* (New York: Garland Publishing, 1978); and Robert F. Heizer et al. *Archaeology. A Bibliographical Guide To The Basic Literature* (New York: Garland Publishing, 1980).
Advice on setting up your own archaeological project	Archaeologists in the Departments of Anthropology or Archaeology at a university in your area. (For addresses, consult the University's information office, your public library, or the *1981-82 Guide to Departments of Sociology, Anthropology and Archaeology in Universities and Museums in Canada* (National Museum of Man Mercury Series, Directorate Paper 2) Ottawa: National Museums of Canada 1982.

Research using fur trade records

The fur trade is an important part of Canadian native history, and has produced records of special interest to researchers. This material includes descriptions of native peoples and their economic and social relations with white explorers and traders from the 16th century up to the present day. These records are widely used, not only in historical and anthropological studies, but also in claims research and the documenting of court cases.

Because of the extent and diversity of fur trade records, they cannot be fully described here. I can only point out that Canadian fur trade archival material falls very roughly into six overlapping groups, corresponding more or less to six important time periods and regions:

1. The Atlantic Coast fur trade: Records on early casual trade between Maritime Indian groups and European fishermen, explorers, and others, mainly in the 16th and 17th centuries.

2. New France and the early northwestern fur trade: Records on French colonial trade, and its later developments, both in New France itself and on the northwestern "frontier" (now Ontario, the Great Lakes, and the eastern Prairies) in the 16th to 19th centuries.

3. The British North American fur trade: Records on trade by the Hudson's Bay Company and rival groups, especially the North-West Company (absorbed by the HBC in 1821), mainly in western and northern Canada in the 17th to 19th centuries (1670 to 1870).

4. The American fur trade: Records on trade in the early American colonies on the eastern seaboard, inland to the Appalachians, and in the western interior. These records include material on most of the border areas of what is now Canada for the 16th to 19th centuries.

5. The Pacific Northwest fur trade: Records on trade in British Columbia, Alaska, and the U.S. Northwest Coast, including early trade by ship from outside the region (the "maritime fur trade") and trade through established land posts. Includes records created by British, Spanish, American, Russian and other traders for the 18th and 19th centuries.

6. The modern fur trade: Records on trade by the Hudson's Bay Company and various other companies and individuals, from the ending of the HBC's western monopoly (1870) to the present. This material relates mainly to the North and the northern parts of British Columbia, the Prairie provinces, Ontario, Quebec and Labrador.

The fur trade records most often used today are those of the Hudson's Bay Company, which include records absorbed from the North-West Company. These are the most detailed and best-organized of the materials available. They include records created by particular fur trading posts (diaries, account books, annual reports, maps, letters, and so on) as well as the business records of the Company as a whole. Documents on other companies, periods and regions are scattered across Canada and the United States in the collections of particular colonial/provincial/state governments, and in the papers of individual explorers and traders. There is a great deal of background reading available for most periods (except the modern period after 1870) but no complete bibliography or guide.

Thus, prepare yourself for research in fur trade records: do some background reading, study finding aids to the records, and talk to the archivists. The following are some of the most useful references; see also guides listed on pages 198 - 211 of this handbook.

Fur trade -- background reading

Bolus, Malvina, ed. *People and Pelts: Selected Papers of the Second North American Fur Trade Conference*. Winnipeg: Peguis, 1973.

"The Fur Trade in Canada". *Western Canadian Journal of Anthropology* (1972) vol. 3 no. 1 (special issue).

Innis, Harold A. *The Fur Trade in Canada* (revised edition). Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1956.

Judd, Carol and A.J. Ray, eds. *Old Trails and New Directions: Papers of the Third North American Fur Trade Conference*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1980.

Phillips, Paul C. *The Fur Trade* (2 vols.). Norman, Okla.: University of Oklahoma Press, 1961.

Focuses on trade in the US but includes much material on the Canadian region before 1867, with a good bibliography on pp. 577-656, vol. 2.

Ray, Arthur J. *Indians in the Fur Trade: Their Roles as Hunters, Trappers and Middlemen in the Lands Southwest of Hudson Bay, 1660-1870*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1974.

Ray, Arthur J. "Fur trade history as an aspect of native history". In: Ian A.L. Getty and D.B. Smith, *One Century Later...* Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press, 1978, pp. 7-19.

Rich, E.E. *The Fur Trade And The Northwest to 1857*. Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1967.

Sealey, Gary D. "History of the Hudson's Bay Company, 1870-1900". M.A. thesis, University of Western Ontario, 1969.

Thomas, L.G. "Historiography of the fur trade era". In: Richard Allen, ed. *A Region of the Mind...* Regina: Canadian Plains Research Centre, 1973, pp. 73-85.

Williams, Glyndwr. "Highlights of the first 200 years of the Hudson's Bay Company". *The Beaver* (autumn 1970) 301:4-64.

A good short history of the HBC, with recommendations for further reading.

Bibliographies and guides to fur trade archives

Grey J. "Three hundred years of records". The Beaver (autumn 1970) 301:66-70.

A short outline of HBC records and their uses.

Canada. Public Archives of Canada. Manuscript Division. General Inventory-Inventaire général. Manuscripts-Manuscrits. (Vol. 3:) MG17 - MG21. Ottawa: Public Archives of Canada, 1974.

Includes detailed descriptions of PAC document collections in MG-19 ("Fur trade and Indians") and MG-20 (Hudson's Bay Company records to 1870).

Muise, D.A., ed. A Reader's Guide to Canadian History. Vol. 1: Beginnings to Confederation. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1982, pp. 37-40, 63-65 and 169-187.

Prucha, Francis Paul. A Bibliographical Guide to the History of Indian-White Relations in the United States. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1977; see pp. 191-201, "Trade and Traders".

Smythe, Terry. "Thematic study of the fur trade in the Canadian West, 1670-1870". Unpublished Agenda Paper no. 1968-29, Historic Sites and Monuments Board, Ottawa, 1968.

Good catalogue and history of fur posts in western Canada, with an extensive bibliography. Available in the Library or the Treaties and Historical Research Centre, DIAND, Ottawa.

Thibault, Claude. Bibliographia Canadiana. Don Mills, Ont.: Longman Canada, 1973.

The best general bibliography of Canadian primary and secondary fur trade sources.

Usher, Peter. Fur Trade Posts of the Northwest Territories, 1870-1970. (Northern Science Research Group Paper no. 71-4). Ottawa: DIAND, 1971.

Voorhis, Ernest. Historic Forts and Trading Posts of the French Régime and of the English Fur Trading Companies. Ottawa: Department of the Interior, Natural Resources Intelligence Service, 1930.

The only general catalogue of fur posts across Canada. To update, see Smythe and Usher (above) and the map "Posts of the Canadian Fur Trade", pp. 79-80 of the National Atlas of Canada (4th ed., Toronto: Macmillan/Information Canada, 1974).

Various other specialized guides may also be of use to general researchers who need a mental picture of the records: see articles in The Canadian Geographer (1978) vol. 21(3): 268-274; Bulletin of the Committee on Canadian Labour History (1979) vol. 7:1-2; Archivaria (1975-6) vol. 1:3-38; and Business History Review (1980) vol. 54(3):387-93.

E. WAYS OF TAKING AND STORING INFORMATION

One of the most important parts of your job will be to collect and store the information you find so that it can be used to write reports, or for other purposes. Ask yourself: When I find the information I need, how will I keep a record of it? Do I need a full copy of the record, or only a summary? What other facts or documents should I store it with?

To help you deal with these problems, this section shows how to use references, notes, photocopies, and filing systems to keep your information in order.

References

Many researchers will tell you that there is only one rule of research: always write down exactly where you found any piece of information. Note the title, author and date of any useful book you read. Write down the location and number of any file from which you take notes or photocopies, and attach it to the notes or copies themselves. Keep a list of the names of offices, archives, or libraries where you have found books or records, with their addresses and telephone numbers. You will soon be grateful to yourself for doing these "small" things: they guarantee that you will not lose track of facts you will need again.

Taking Notes

Your work is moving ahead. You have more than two or three documents, or one book, to read. How do you begin to record important facts in an orderly way?

The best move at this point is to learn how to take notes. What might be called the second rule of research is: organized notes are the heart of a research project. If you keep good records, dozens of books and thousands of archival documents will fall into place for you. You will be able to write your final report with confidence.

Most researchers working on Indian history and claims find that this is the best way of taking notes:

1. Get supplies: Buy some pads of writing paper (lined) and some file cards (4 by 6 inches or 5 by 8 inches are best). Use either or both of these for the rest of your project. Also buy file folders to hold notes or photocopies.

2. Take references: Have your paper or cards with you when you work. When you read a document that you want to remember, take one file card (or one sheet of paper) and write the source of the document (its "reference") at the top. Include the place where you found the document (name of archive, box or volume number, and file number), its date, and any other important information (such as the name of the letter-writer and receiver, or the registration number of a legal document).

3. Summarize: Write on this card or sheet a summary of the document. Try to make this neither too long nor too short -- just as much as you will need to know when you write your final report. (You may not be sure exactly what is important, or what details you will need. But as long as you put down a good general summary of the record, and note where it can be found, you can always come back to it later.) Treat books and published papers in the same way. Use one sheet per subject if possible.

4. Use subject headings: Each card or sheet should have a subject heading -- a few words written at the top of the paper, saying what the book, file, or document is about. If you use one card for notes on a whole file or book, you may put several subject headings on it. You can also make several different cards. When in doubt, make a new card for each document or subject, with the full reference and a new subject heading on each.

For example, you may find documents in one file that refer to four different promises made when a Treaty was negotiated. You could make four cards for this one file. Each should have the file reference on it in full. Each should have its own heading; for example, "TREATY—SCHOOLS", "TREATY—LAND", "TREATY—MONEYS", and "TREATY—HUNTING, FISHING, AND TRAPPING". On each card, summarize or quote all the documents on that subject.

5. Record quotations accurately: You may need the full, original wording of a document or passage from a book. Always be exact when copying quotations, even to the last comma. Otherwise, the words you use in your report will be yours, and not those of the person you want to quote. This is important in all research, but it is absolutely vital in legal or claims work. If the quotation is very important, or too long to write out, make a photocopy of it.

Here is an example of a note taken from a published book. The subject is shown at the top, then a short version of the "reference" (the author's name, the book title, and the page number), and finally, the notes.

INDIAN VOTING RIGHTS

R. Fisher, Contact and Conflict, page 178:

-- "As was being proved in other parts of the British Empire, protecting native interests was incompatible with granting self-government to colonists."

-- B.C. got responsible government in 1871, but Province passed laws in 1872 and 1875 barring Indians from voting in Prov. elections

-- laws were opposed by some non-Indians (e.g. newspaper Vic. Daily Standard) but had support of public and prov. gov't.

For each book you read, you should also keep a "reference card" (with the full name of the author, full book title, place and date of publication, and publisher's name) like this:

> Robin FISHER
>
> Contact and Conflict: Indian-European Relations in British Columbia, 1774-1890.
>
> Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press, 1977.

Photocopies

Many researchers take photocopies of as many documents as they can, and use them instead of (or along with) notes. This is a good system if you do not have much time with the files or in the library, or if you want to set up an "archive" of your own. Most libraries and archives allow you to take photocopies, although you usually have to visit in person to indicate what you want.

A photocopy collection is useful as long as you make sure of one thing: never put a photocopy away without writing a reference on it (that is, the name of archive, volume or box number, and file number from which it came). A referenced photocopy appears on page 238 of this book. If you have a bundle of copies from one file, take the time to put the reference on each page. Half an hour spent doing this can save hours or days later on, if (for example) you have to get more documents from the same file, or if you need certified copies for a legal claim.

You may not think that this is a good way to use your time. But you probably also do not want to share the experience of one Band Council, which took thousands of photocopies from files in Ottawa -- records of more than 100 years of their history -- without referencing a single page. Some years later, a new researcher pulled the papers out of the Council Office's attic to document a claim. He could not use any of them as they stood. It took weeks of work to retrace each page back to the original files and ledgers. Some have not been identified to this day.

Files and Filing Systems

Soon you will have a large pile of file cards or sheets of paper, and a bundle of photocopied documents. Each has a clear subject heading, or a reference showing where it came from, or both. You now need a way of keeping your records in order.

You will have to create a filing or storage system that works well for you. Most people use some combination of notes, photocopies, and files, arranged by subject or date. Here are three different systems.

- Card and file system. Keep file cards in a box (a shoebox or, if your budget allows, a special file card box) in bundles divided up according to subject. Use coloured cards, rubber bands, or printed card dividers to separate them. Within each bundle you can also organize notes according to the date of the source.

  Mark on each card whether you have a photocopy of the documents described on it. Keep the photocopies separately, in file folders arranged and marked in the same way as the cards.

- Sheet and Photocopy System. If you use sheets of paper for notes, arrange them by subject and (within each subject area) by date. Clip each bundle together securely. Attach to each bundle all the photocopies you have taken on that subject. Put each bundle in its own file folder, label the file, and store. (You could also put the files in alphabetical order by subject.)

- *Note and Binder System*. Keep your cards or sheets in bundles, and store them in card boxes or files, as described above. But take all your photocopies and bind them separately, in special indexed volumes. The cheapest way to do this is to punch each page with side-holes, and bind them in looseleaf binders or hard "Accopress" covers (sold at office supply stores). The documents in each binder can be arranged by subject or simply by date.

  At the front of each binder, put an index. This should list the date, the document's title or writer and receiver, and the source, for each document in the book. Here are two entries in an index, describing two documents from the Public Archives of Canada (PAC), in RG-10, the records relating to Indian Affairs:

1. Letter, Reed to Ferguson, 10 January 1894.
   (PAC, RG-10, Volume 3099, File 345,781).

2. "Report on Indian Schools in Ontario", J.A. McCrae, 16 July 1901.
   (PAC, RG-10, Volume 1675, Pages 61-68).

This system takes time to set up, but it gives you a valuable reference book. In it, your documents are all in order and are easy to consult. You can add to them when you find more. Indexed document-books are useful, not only as basic records, but also as aids in writing detailed reports and preparing complicated court cases or claims. Finally, they can be used as the basis for a Band archive or a public display.

"I've been looking for that!"

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Whatever filing system you use, stick to it. Filing is always the least interesting part of any project. It is also one of the most important. If you do it systematically, you will find that writing your report is easy. Other people will have less trouble understanding the records you have collected. No one who spends time setting up and keeping a filing system is ever sorry for it later on.

F. SPECIAL RESEARCH PROBLEMS

Researchers are often faced with special problems, and have to find special ways of getting around them. Here are some thoughts on the most common ones -- doing research by telephone or mail, using microfilm, dealing with restrictions on access to records, avoiding delays in photocopying, and obtaining certified copies for legal purposes.

Research by Telephone or Mail

You must usually visit an archive or library y[illegible]o find the records you need. Most researchers like to "get used to" [illegible]les — to see what they look like, and how to use them. Few archiv[illegible] have extra staff or time to do research for you. Even so, there are times when you can shorten your work (and save on travel money) by using the phone or the mail. Here are some examples:

When you are preparing for your first trip to an archive

Write or telephone the archive several weeks ahead of your visit. Tell the archivist what you are working on. Ask him or her:

- to mail you any printed information they have on hand about your subject, such as any "inventories" of record groups, or other research guidelines;
- to suggest names of any books you might find in your local library that describe the records you want to use; and
- to tell you about any special library or archive rules, such as hours of operation, registration, and limits on access to particular records.

When you need to use books not held in your own library

Some of the books you need may not be in your local library. Many older books on Indian history are quite rare, and are not even found in the largest libraries in the province. This need not be a problem. You can order copies from libraries in other parts of Canada (or abroad) by using interlibrary loans.

To do this, you need to know the full title and author of the book or article; if you can, also find its date and place of publication and the name of its publisher (if it is a book). For articles published in newspapers, magazines or academic journals, you should also have the full date of publication, including a volume number and page number, if possible. Most good reading lists will give you all these facts. If not, take your list to the library and ask the librarians if they can track down the item.

Many local public libraries, and the large libraries attached to archives, universities or community colleges, can then order the book on interlibrary loan. They will trace a copy somewhere in Canada, and will have it sent to them. You can then use it on their premises. All you need is a large enough library, time (sometimes months), and a reasonably full description of the item you want.

When you need to use microfilmed records

A large part of all Department of Indian Affairs records dated before 1950 -- and certain other old records relating to Indian history -- have been put on microfilm. The original records are packed away for safekeeping, but researchers can read and take copies from the films. You can also borrow microfilms by interlibrary loan.

Appendix 3 at the end of this handbook lists the main Indian historical records on microfilm. You should note that:

- Some large libraries in western Canada, listed in the Appendix, have their own copies of Indian Affairs microfilms.
- Microfilms of RG-10 do not include certain "restricted" records relating to Indian status and membership, and other personal matters. These can only be used in Ottawa by researchers with proper authorization.
- The archives usually place limits on the number of microfilm reels you can borrow at any one time, and sometimes do not allow you to take copies from them.

- Microfilm can be borrowed only through libraries that have the proper reading machines.

When you need documents in a hurry

Most archivists ask you to arrange for copies of documents by coming to the archives in person. Some archives do, however, allow researchers to order copies by mail. This is often done only in cases of special need, and only if you can give the archivists full, correct references to the papers you want. (This is another reason to keep a good reference and filing system.) Orders done in this way can be done incorrectly, so rely on mail-ordering only in emergencies.

Restrictions on Access to Records

Some records in government or private archives are "restricted"; that is, those who hold them do not allow outside researchers to use them. The restrictions may apply to some or to all researchers; temporarily or for good; to whole files, or only to parts of files. You will find a detailed discussion of access rules and what to do about them in Appendix 2 of this handbook (pages 331 - 343).

Photocopying Problems

Researchers often need copies of archival documents in a hurry when there is a deadline or other emergency. They find that it can be difficult to get "rush" copies, especially from Public Archives of Canada microfilms of RG-10 or other records. Because of staff and machine shortages, the PAC's normal delay on orders of over 25 pages per day is now anywhere between one and four months. Orders for copies from paper originals are usually faster, and generally create no problems.

Here are a few ways to avoid the problem, at the PAC or elsewhere.

- Use any available "fast service" copy systems. For example, you can now get up to 25 pages a day on a same-day basis from PAC microfilms, if you apply in person.

- Don't delay ordering copies you know you will need. Put in your orders as soon as possible. Researchers involved in claims work, or researchers who can afford bulk copying, tend to copy as much as possible, as soon as possible. This gives them "insurance" against second thoughts, delays, and unexpected demands for documents.

- Take copies from duplicate collections of microfilm. Where you can get faster copies from the microfilm of a collection, use the film instead of originals.

- Safeguard all the copies you take. Losing documents doubles your effort. Remember that the dollar value of each sheet you misplace is only a part of the resources you spent getting the copy in the first place.

In extremely urgent cases, or where an original microfilm is unreadable, it is also possible to ask for copies from the original documents, instead of from the films. Since the aim of microfilming is to reduce handling of the originals, most archives, and especially the PAC, are unwilling to do this except in very special situations.

Certified Copies of Archival Documents

You may need specially "certified" copies of documents for some court cases and legal transactions. You normally obtain these by making an ordinary photocopy of the document you need, and taking it to the archivist or other official in charge of the original record. He or she will sign, seal, or stamp the document to indicate that it is a "true copy" of the original. There are other special kinds of certification, but these have to be arranged by a lawyer.

STEP 3: EVALUATE

You have now read all the files and books, done all the interviews, and made copies of all the documents you need. At this point it is time to stop for thought. Set aside time to evaluate what you have done, and to decide what comes next.

To evaluate your work so far, ask yourself:

- Do I have enough information to answer all my questions? If not, can I do more research? Is it likely to do me any good?
- Do I need special advice from co-workers, or from professionals such as teachers, archivists, librarians, scholars, Band officials, lawyers, or surveyors?
- What will my final report look like: a short written report, or a long one? A book? A public display with pictures? A legal statement of claim?
- If I can't finish the project, can I use my information in some other way? How can I store my files and notes so that they can be used later, or by others?

After you have made these decisions, you will be ready to go on to the fourth step, and write your final report.

Advice From Professional People

You may be faced with special problems that require advice from outside professional people or experts.

Librarians, archivists, teachers and scholars

People researching histories or claims often need special advice on where to find information. You can usually get it from librarians and archivists. Take advantage of their knowledge whenever you can: learn how to use their indexes, catalogues and finding aids. This will speed up your project and allow you to work more independently.

You may want to talk to teachers or writers who have devoted special time to studying Indian history and ways of life. These may be elders, and/or teachers of history, ethnohistory, anthropology, archaeology, or geography. To find such people, you could visit a "native studies" program in a university near you. If there is none, try a department of history, geography or anthropology. The research director of your local Indian association may be able to give you names of reliable consultants.

Lawyers

If you are preparing a claim on behalf of an Indian group, you almost always need legal advice. Where do you get it, if you don't know a lawyer you can trust? Native law is a complicated subject, and there are still not many lawyers who can claim a very good understanding of it. To make sure that you get in touch with the best possible advisors among those available, consider the following:

- Always look around. The nearest lawyer is not always the best person for you. The lawyer who handles local traffic charges may not be the ideal person to help negotiate a land claim.

- Ask other Bands, Indian organizations, or teachers of native law in the Law faculty of a university, to recommend an experienced lawyer. You can also call the Law Society of your province. (It will be in the telephone book, usually in your provincial capital.) Ask the Society if it has lists of lawyers specializing in native law, or in the particular problem you are researching.

- Shop around among the people recommended to you. Talk to at least two or three before you choose one. Explain your problem, and ask each one how he or she would handle it. Observe how knowledgeable he or she seems to be about native people generally, as well as about native law. Ask what his or her charges might be.

- After you hire a lawyer, make sure to give him or her full information and clear directions. If you are ever dissatisfied with your legal advice, say so. Many people are afraid to look bad or to lose their advisor's trust if they do this. But you are paying well for service, and have a right to make sure the money is being earned. If things do not improve, find another advisor.

- A good lawyer should be able to advise you on how to write a claim so that it puts your case in the best possible way, but he or she needs all the facts first. Lawyers may do background research themselves, or you may do the work for them. If you do co-operate on a project with your lawyer, always sit down with him or her as early as possible and find out what facts you should look for. If you co-ordinate your work carefully, your case has a better chance of success.

Other experts

Doctors or nurses can advise you on the history of Indian health. Economists can work on the past economic history of a reserve. Surveyors can discuss reserve-boundary and related problems with you. Wildlife management experts can be involved in studies of past hunting, fishing, and trapping practices.

Of course, not all experts are found in universities or consultancies. The person with the most useful knowledge may the one who has been most directly involved -- an elder, a leader, or an official (Indian or non-Indian). It would be hard, for example, to write about the history of a Band's government without talking to the former Chiefs and Councillors themselves. Whether you need a specially-trained professional, or a person who has "been there" and has particular experience, varies from project to project.

Before you approach anyone for information it is a good idea to make preparations. First, know what questions you want to ask before you go. Contact the person in advance, and make arrangements for a visit. They can then set aside time, prepare themselves, and perhaps come up with extra information for you.

Finally, remember that experts do not have the final word on your problem. No outsider can be fully aware of all the facts of your situation. A professional's advice has to be weighed against your own knowledge. Experts are likely to know more than you do on their own special subject; but they should not think poorly of you if you question them, or even if you refuse their advice. Most people with special knowledge are pleased and honoured to be asked for help, regardless of what you do with the help later. As long as you can explain your problem to them fully and clearly, both you and they may gain from your meeting.

STEP 4: WRITE

You have now decided what your final report is to look like. It might be:

- A short summary of your findings for the information of others, for a newspaper article, or for "briefing" before a claims meeting.
- A longer report which tells a story or describes people and places in more detail, and which includes pictures, maps and drawings.
- An organized collection of notes, files, and documents, perhaps with short summaries of important subjects. (Think of this as your own research "archive".)
- A display of pictures, maps, and short pieces of writing, such as a "picture essay" on local history for a school or church.
- Any other special form that you invent to suit your purpose.

The form you choose depends on your own needs and imagination, but the written part is usually the most important. In this, you lay out all your findings, tell your story, and pass on any advice you want to give. Your report will be read by others. They will not at first know the facts as well as you do, but they should be able to share your discoveries in the end. So it pays to write a clear, direct report of your findings.

Here is one good way of writing such a report. These steps work for projects of almost any type.

1. Choose the main headings of your report. Decide what are the most important events in your story, or the most important facts about which you want to write. Write them down in order: this will be your outline. If you keep this list in mind, you will be able to write more easily and clearly.

2. Put your file notes and documents in order. You could arrange them according to the headings of your outline, or you could put them in order by date.

3. Read your notes and documents again. Think about them. Write down the most important facts you want to mention. If your paper is long or complicated, do it one heading at a time. Make a separate outline for each heading.

4. Write your paper. Do this in three steps. Begin by telling your readers briefly what you are writing about. Then follow your outline, and write each section, one after another. Lastly, add a conclusion that sums up all your findings, and your thoughts about them, in a few sentences or paragraphs. This system has been summarized as: "Say what you're going to say, then say it, then say what you've said".

5. Add any special material, such as pictures, maps, or copies of important documents. These can be placed within the report, or at the end.

6. Re-read the paper. Then give it to someone else to read — ideally, someone who knows less about the subject than you. Ask this person to tell you about any parts they can't understand. Fix them.

7. Make a title page. This should give the title of the report, the names of the writer(s), the date the report was finished, and any other important information, such as the name of the school, Band Council, university course, or other body for whom the report was written.

8. Make a final copy of the paper.

9. Make at least one extra copy of this final paper, and keep it in a safe place. Losing your only copy of a carefully-written report is a heartbreaking experience. It can easily be avoided.

STEP 5: ACT

You work is finished. You have a document collection, a history, a report, or a claim. Your last step is to use your findings. You may store them for later use, make them public in some informal way, publish them in book form, or put them together as a formal claim.

Storing Information

You may not be able to use your notes and documents at once. You may be unsure about the meaning of your findings, or you may want to do more research. If so, you will have to store what you have found, so that it can be used -- perhaps by someone else -- at a later date.

Plan for this just as carefully as you would plan for writing a final report. After all, you have put a lot of thought, effort, time, and money into your project. Your file system is arranged (you hope) so that others can understand it. Some day, you or others may be able to come back to it and start where you left off.

It makes sense, then, to spend extra time "packing" your records away for what you hope will be temporary storage. The fact is that uncared-for papers are easy to lose forever. Many Indian Agency and Band Office records across Canada have been destroyed by fire or thrown away by people who did not know what they were worth. Remember the files of the Saddle Lake Agency, part of which were eaten by mice. Or the records of the Department of Indian Affairs in Ottawa for the 1940s and 1950s, which were damaged by the flooding of a warehouse in downtown Ottawa in 1962. Something like this could happen to you.

Records can be safely stored in a number of ways. For ideas, go to a good office supply store and look at the different models of file cases, boxes and cabinets available. Whatever you use, it should be designed to keep your papers safe from damage, in their proper order, and available to anyone who has a right to use them.

Check that your tapes of interviews are well labelled and stored away from heat and cold.

Consider putting a short report (a page or two) with your files, summing up your work up to the time it stopped, and stating what has to be done when it begins again.

If you have too many records to store yourself, and if you are willing to let them out of your hands, you could also consider giving them to a local or provincial public archive.

Making Research Public

How you make research public depends, of course, on the aims of your project. If you are writing a report for a Band Council or other official group, they may have their own plans. The same is true if you are doing a local history for a school or newspaper, or an essay for a university course.

On the other hand, you may not have any such obligations. Once you have your final research done, you could ask yourself if there is anyone else who could use this information. Maybe you could give a copy to your neighbourhood or school library so that others could borrow it. You might exchange reports with others working on similar topics. Or you might write a short summary of it for your local newspaper. This would make your work more widely known, and would encourage others to do research like yours.

A very important rule for researchers who write reports that are not private is always to make your findings available to the people whose history you have written. Your knowledge may benefit both them and yourself. You may be giving them back an important part of their own past. They may in turn be able to improve and add to your work. Seeing others do this can be the best and most satisfying (or at least the liveliest) part of research. You may find that you have a great deal to give. You will also find that, however much you know, there is always more to learn.

In some cases you may want to try publishing your findings in book form. This takes some special planning, and, usually, extra money. Here are a few types of publishing to explore, from the cheapest to the most expensive.

1. Find out if your local newspaper, history society newsletter, or native newspaper is interested in publishing your findings. (Sometimes a long report can be published in sections, over several issues of a paper.)

2. Visit a photocopy store and ask about discount prices for producing, say, 20 to 50 copies of your paper. (You may also want a light binding and special covers, if you can afford them.)

3. Ask an experienced researcher, a teacher of native studies in a school or university, or an Indian organization for the names of any special journal or national magazine that might publish your work, or any offices that might pay for basic printing costs.

4. Contact a book publishing company -- for example, one that has already published works on native history -- and ask if it is interested in your report. (Someone there may also be willing to give you advice on improving it if it is close to being publishable.)

Whatever you do, try to talk to someone who has gone through the same steps before. Some good basic advice on publishing can be found in writers' guides, such as E.J. Holmgren's Writing Local History (pages 16-19) and H.A. Dempsey's How to Prepare a Local History (pages 14-19). Full references to these books are on page 22 of this handbook. Also, look at a few published Indian local histories (such as those mentioned in Volume One, page 17).

Claims

Volume One of this handbook described the problems of researchers involved in a claims process. Here, I will suggest ways to approach the preparation and writing up of a formal Indian claim.

Preparing an Indian claim for settlement -- whether this is to be done by negotiation, court action, or some other process -- takes a great deal of work. You, the researcher, have to make special efforts to collect all the facts of the case. These must be kept in good order, so that they can be used by politicians and lawyers. You may have to plan your work to fit into a schedule of negotiation meetings or court hearings. You may have to do a second round of research on new issues that come up part-way through the claim.

Research on a claim begins like any other kind of research. But when your work on a claim is finished, it is a good idea to review it with special care. Study all your facts and findings closely. Ask yourself questions like these:

- Do I have all the known eyewitness reports of the important event I am concerned with (such as a Treaty signing or a surrender)?

- Is my copy of an important document (such as a land lease or surrender) the original one, or an office copy made later?

- If I quote from the Indian Act when discussing a legal matter, am I using the version of the Act that was in force at the time of the event in question? Or is it a later and different Act?

- Are there facts in our case that the other side might use against us? If so, can I prepare new arguments to take account of these facts in some different way, so that they work in our favour?

- Are all my notes and documents in good enough order that they can be used by others involved in the claim?

NEW DECK, PLEASE
WHY?
I GOT YOUR LIBRARY CARD

TUMBLEWEEDS by Tom K. Ryan, © 1976 by CBS Publications, courtesy of Field Newspaper Syndicate.

If a lawyer is involved in the claim, you will probably work with him or her throughout this part of the project.

Writing a claims document

After your research is finished, you may be asked to write up a paper to be used when the claim is negotiated or made public. There is no one good format for such a paper. Each claim is different, and not all people making claims have the same political goals.

The following system is one which has been used by some Indian bands and organizations to develop and present their claims. These dealt mostly with such things as reserve land surrenders, Treaty land entitlement, and Treaty rights generally. The system has six steps, each with a slightly different purpose.

This system is not necessarily a good format for all claims. Following it won't guarantee that a claim will be accepted. It is, however, one way to keep your facts and priorities in order and to inform your decision-makers, when research has to be turned into political action.

1. The background report. You first write a full history of the claim. This describes the history of the people or Band, shows how the claim came into being, and states what you know about the legal right on which it is based. It includes all the facts that seem important to you. These should be fully referenced and footnoted for later use. Attach all the major documents to this paper, or group them in a separate collection. This material will be your main reference tool throughout the claim.

2. The first review. If you have advisors (such as other researchers or lawyers) ask them to read the first report. Have them suggest further work or legal arguments. Get a formal written legal opinion, if one is needed. The Council, or the organization to which you are responsible, then will give directions as to what to do next.

3. Draft statement of claim. You may then be asked to write (or help write) a draft paper outlining the claim just as it will look when it is made public or used in negotiations. In this outline give as many of the facts as you think will help your case. (Your lawyer may advise you to withhold facts for legal reasons.) A good format for this paper is as follows:

Title Page. This announces who you are, the subject of the claim, and the date.

Summary. This gives a very short outline of the facts of the claim. It can be broken up into short numbered paragraphs, each one stating a major fact of the claim.

Argument. Re-type each numbered paragraph at the top of a separate page. Under each one, lay out in more detail the facts that support that part of the claim.

Documents. At the end of the statement, attach all the documents you intend to provide in support of the claim. Each should be fully referenced, and can also be indexed, as described on page 279 of this handbook.

4. The political options paper. If you are asked to do so, write down a summary of important matters not mentioned in the draft statement. This will be used by those making the final decisions. It would list:

- Any problems to be expected during public discussion or negotiation of the claim, such as weak points in the argument, missing evidence, and political issues.
- The choices or "options" available for taking action on the claim. For example, what else could be done if the draft statement of claim is not approved? Or if the arguments are successfully challenged by the other side?
- Any other expert advice or research needed.

5. The final statement of claim. If your draft statement of claim is accepted, make any changes to it that are necessary. Make a good final copy for use.

6. Public briefing paper. Write a short summary of the claim. This can be given out to the public or used in the negotiations.

APPENDIX 1

GLOSSARY OF TERMS
USED IN INDIAN HISTORICAL RESEARCH

The definitions given here apply to the terms as they are used in historical research. They are suitable for general reference, but you should consult a law dictionary or a lawyer for more precise legal meanings if you intend to use any of them in a legal document or claim. Consult the "definition sections" included at the beginning of the Indian Act (or related statutes) for meanings of terms not given here.

Words in CAPITALS are also found as separate entries.

ABORIGINAL	Relating to Indian or Inuit life before the coming of non-native people. Compare CONTACT.
ABORIGINAL RIGHTS	The special rights of native people that arise out of their ABORIGINAL use and occupancy of territory. "ABORIGINAL title" is usually used to refer specifically to land rights. In practice, however, it often also indicates closely connected matters such as rights to hunt, fish, and trap, and rights to use various other resources. See also CLAIM.
ABROGATION (legal term)	The breaking of an agreement, such as an Indian TREATY, by one of those who made it, or by a higher power. This term is used when the breaking is, or may be, authorized by law. For example, the Migratory Birds Convention Treaty is said to abrogate the hunting rights provisions of some or all of the NUMBERED TREATIES.
ABSTRACT	A record held by the INDIAN LAND REGISTRY, listing all land dealings ("transactions") on a particular Indian reserve, or in a particular region. Some abstracts, such as the Registry's "Surrendered Land Leasing" abstracts, cover only a particular kind of transaction.
ADHESION (legal term)	A legal undertaking by which someone accepts the terms of an existing agreement, such as an Indian TREATY. Bands who were not present at the signing of a TREATY sometimes "adhere" to it (that is, they sign short written adhesions) many years later. The adhesions often do not repeat all the words of the original agreement. Individual Indian people who have never been in Treaty before sometimes join a Treaty band after the main agreement is negotiated. These people are sometimes said to have "informally adhered to Treaty".

ADVERSE POSSESSION (legal term)	A person who lives on someone else's land for some time, who does not abandon it, and who is never removed by the owner, is "in adverse possession" of the land. In some special situations this person can gain ownership of the land; that is, if he or she has been there long enough, and has used the land in certain ways specified by law. See also PRESCRIPTION and SQUATTER.
AFFIDAVIT	A formal written statement of facts, to which the person making the statement attaches a formal oath swearing that everything in it is true. Affidavits are sworn to and signed in front of a special official with the authority to "take" them, such as a notary or magistrate. Since 1876, the Indian Act has required that both Indian and government representatives swear an affidavit after every SURRENDER. This is meant to show that the surrender has been done in the proper legal manner. Affidavits are sometimes also called "depositions".
ALIENATE (legal term)	To sell, give away, or otherwise dispose of land, or other property, permanently. SURRENDERED Indian reserve lands are not fully alienated from their previous owners until the buyer receives his final deed or PATENT.
AMENDMENT	See STATUTE.
ANNUITY(or TREATY ANNUITY)	A token payment, made yearly by the Crown to individual members of an Indian Band, under the terms of certain TREATIES. Annuities (as distinct from once-for-all lump sum payments made when the Treaty was signed) were paid under most of the pre-Confederation Upper Canadian Treaties from 1818 onward, and under all post-Confederation agreements except the Chippewa-Mississauga Treaties of 1923. Up to about 1827-29, payment was in cash and/or goods worth certain stated sums; each could be substituted or "commuted" for the other according to circumstances. After this date, annuities were paid in cash, usually as a small fixed sum per person, sometimes (as in the ROBINSON TREATIES) with a ceiling on the total amount payable within the Treaty area. In the early period, cash annuities were either distributed to individual Band members, or banked ("funded") on their behalf; these latter sums became the foundation of some Band TRUST FUNDS. Annuities in the NUMBERED TREATIES were (and are) distributed annually in cash. See also CONSIDERATION, PRESENTS, TREATY PAYLIST, TREATY DAY, and TRUST FUNDS.
ANTHROPOLOGY	A type of study that deals with human beings and their society, both now and in the past. Anthropologists study people's ways of making a living, family patterns, political systems, religion, languages, and so on. Some anthropologists have written descriptions of Indian life that are accurate and detailed enough to be used in historical or claims work. See also ETHNOLOGY, ETHNOHISTORY and ARCHAEOLOGY.
APPROPRIATION	The amount of money that Parliament allots each year, out of public funds, for a particular purpose. An appropriation is given to the Department of Indian Affairs to fund its administration and programs. This money is completely separate from Band-owned TRUST FUNDS, even though both funds have until recently been managed by the Department. Appropriation money is sometimes called "the Parliamentary vote".

ARCHIVES	Collections of old or unpublished records which can be used in historical and other RESEARCH. Archives contain such things as family or personal letters and papers; government, church and business records; maps, pictures and photographs; films and TV shows; and tapes or records. A large proportion of these items are PRIMARY SOURCES.
ARCHIVAL RESEARCH	RESEARCH that looks for facts in the records held by ARCHIVES. Archival research is thus usually different from ORAL HISTORY, or from research in SECONDARY SOURCES.
ASSIGNMENT (legal term)	A document that formally hands over someone's part-ownership or INTEREST in a piece of land to someone else. For example, a buyer of SURRENDERED Indian reserve land, who has paid only part of the price to the Department of Indian Affairs, could assign his interest in the land to another person. That person would then have to pay the rest of the price, and would receive the final LETTERS PATENT. LEASES can be assigned in similar ways.
BAND	A group of Indian people. The word has at least two meanings today. (1) A legal group defined by the Indian Act. In this sense, a Band is the basic unit of Indian government recognized by the federal government. Each has its own BAND COUNCIL and legal membership list. Most have reserve land and a TRUST FUND as well. See also IRREGULAR BAND. (2) A small social group, usually of people following a traditional life of hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering, with special kinds of leadership and family patterns.
BAND BYLAW	A law enacted by a BAND COUNCIL, on certain subjects specified in the Indian Act. Generally speaking, bylaws are enforceable only on the Band's reserve(s). Since 1951, the Act has provided that Band bylaws come into effect under the Indian Act when the Minister approves them. They are now customarily registered under the Statutory Instruments Act and are indexed, though not printed, in the Canada Gazette (Part II). Before 1951, Band bylaws were called "rules and regulations" and were brought into force either by ORDER IN COUNCIL or (for those made under the INDIAN ADVANCEMENT ACT) by Ministerial approval.
BAND COUNCIL	The governing body of a BAND under the Indian Act. It is composed of one or more Chiefs, and usually several Councillors (formerly called "headmen"). Some Bands choose their Councils today under the ELECTIVE SYSTEM, and some by CUSTOM. See also HEREDITARY CHIEFS and TRIBAL COUNCIL.
BAND COUNCIL RESOLUTION (or BCR)	A document by which a BAND COUNCIL records a formal decision or a Band Bylaw.
BAND FUNDS	See TRUST FUND.
BLUE BOOK	See ESTIMATES.
BONUS	See MINERAL RIGHTS.

CAVEAT (or "CAUTION")	A formal legal action, by which someone claims ownership of, or an INTEREST in, a particular piece of land that is registered in someone else's name. The usual procedure is for the "caveator" to place a notice in the land title registration books, warning all concerned that the ownership of the right is disputed, and may be taken to court. Provincial laws relating to land titles set down more specific rules as to how caveats must be set up and dealt with.
CEDE	See CESSION.
CENSUS	A count of all the people in a given place, at a given time. Formal censuses sometimes include other information about the people counted, such as names, ages, and amount of land and property owned. The Department of Indian Affairs has taken unofficial censuses of Indian bands for at least 150 years. Until the 1880s, few of these were done on a regular basis, and were not carried out in an organized way. TREATY PAYLISTS are a kind of census. The ten-year national censuses taken by the federal government, such as those of 1871 and 1881, include some Indian settlements and reserves.
CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPATION	See LOCATION TICKET.
CERTIFICATE OF POSSESSION	See LOCATION TICKET.
CERTIFICATE OF TITLE	A secondary legal document issued to show that a grant of public (Crown) land or mineral rights has been made to a private owner. The primary deed -- that is, the original LETTERS PATENT making the grant -- is kept by the Crown, usually in the offices of the federal or provincial Registrar-General.
CERTIFIED TRUE COPY (or TRUE COPY)	A copy or photostat made from an original document where the copy is specially signed or stamped to show that it is a full and correct duplicate of the original. Certified copies are required in some legal proceedings.
CESSION (legal term)	See SURRENDER.
CHARTER (legal term)	A legal document issued by the CROWN to grant certain rights to a group, or to set up a business, town government, or other institution. For example, the Hudson's Bay Company was given exclusive rights to trade within large areas of western Canada by a royal charter issued by King Charles II in 1670.
CLAIM	A formal statement by a person or group, claiming a legal right to something, or demanding protection or recovery of a right alleged to have been lost. Also, the action taken to have the claim settled. Indian claims are often made for the recognition of ABORIGINAL RIGHTS, for the fulfilment of Indian TREATIES, and for compensation for or return of land and other rights. Most claims today are made against the federal government, but some have been brought against the provinces or private persons. Claims can be settled by LITIGATION, ARBITRATION, MEDIATION, NEGOTIATION, and other kinds of political action. The federal government's view today is that there are two kinds of claim: comprehensive claims, based on ABORIGINAL

RIGHTS in areas where no TREATIES have been made; and specific claims, for rights arising out of TREATIES or relating to reserves, Indian moneys, and specific provisions of the Indian Act. This distinction is not, however, accepted as valid by all Indian groups.

COLONIAL	Referring to the colonies such as the colonies of British North America before Canada was created by Confederation (Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, etc.). Colonial governments in Canada shared responsibility for Indians with the British IMPERIAL government. Their records are often used in Indian historical research.
COMMUTATION	A legal action provided for in the Indian Act between 1876 and 1951. An Indian woman who married a non-Indian, and so lost her INDIAN STATUS, could "wind up" her financial connection with the Band by "taking commutation". That is, she received a lump-sum payment covering ten years' worth of (a) Treaty annuities and (b) any other regular cash payments made out of the Band's TRUST FUND. If she did not "commute her interest" in this way, she could continue to collect these moneys indefinitely. Her name remained on Band lists for the purpose of recording the payments, but she had no other rights as an Indian. In Treaty areas during the 1930s and 1940s, such people were called "red-ticket women" after the colour of the special Treaty card issued to them. Since 1951, all women marrying non-Indians have been obliged to take the lump sum at the time of their marriage, and are removed from Band lists immediately. See also PRESENTS for a different meaning of the term.
COMPREHENSIVE CLAIM	See CLAIM.
CONSIDERATION (legal term)	Money or valuables given by one person to another under the terms of a CONTRACT. This can be a large or a token payment. Treaty ANNUITIES and RESERVE lands are kinds of consideration promised in the TREATIES.
CONSOLIDATION	See STATUTE.
CONSTITUTION	The legal document that sets out the basic laws and principles by which a nation is ruled. From Confederation in 1867, until 1982, the Canadian constitution was embodied in the British North America Act, a STATUTE of the British Parliament. It is now a Canadian STATUTE, the Constitution Act of 1982.
CONTACT	The term used for the time in history when North American native people first met with non-natives from other parts of the world. This meeting could be either face to face, or indirect (that is, through foreign TRADE GOODS and influences). The early part of the contact period, when native life had been changed by new influences only in part, is sometimes called the "contact-traditional" period. Most scholars, think that the contact period in Canada began anywhere from about 200 to 400 years ago, depending on what part of Canada one is discussing. This period differs in important ways from the ABORIGINAL time before it.

CONTRACT (legal term)

A formal legal agreement that binds those who participate in it to do certain things. Some contracts are binding even though they are not written down or spelled out in detail.

COURTS

The places in which legal disputes and CLAIMS can be settled by judges and/or juries. There are different levels of courts in Canada, from local courts up to the federal level. Some of these deal only with particular kinds of cases. Each court has its own special rules. Decisions that have been given in local or "lower" courts can, in some cases, be appealed to "higher" courts, where they may be changed or "reversed".

The national system can be summed up as follows, although the first three levels are not always the same in all regions.

1. Provincial or Magistrates' Courts. These deal with minor offences. They may include general courts and special divisions known as "provincial criminal court"; "family" or "juvenile court"; and "probate" or "surrogate court". Small claims and bankruptcy courts may be included at this level or the next.
2. County or District Courts. These deal with civil and criminal cases, within certain limits as to the type and seriousness of the charge.
3. Provincial Supreme Courts. These are sometimes divided into "trial" (or "High Court of Justice") and "appeal" levels. They deal with all kinds of cases, except for certain special matters that must be referred to the federal Courts.
4. Federal Boards and Tribunals. Various court-like bodies dealing with specific federal matters, such as immigration and taxation.
5. Federal Court of Canada (Trial and Appeal Divisions). These deal with (a) certain special Federal matters, named in various STATUTES; (b) appeals from the federal Boards; and (c) CLAIMS against the Crown. Some of these matters go directly to the Appeal level without passing through the Trial Court.
6. Supreme Court of Canada. Deals with appeals from lower federal and provincial courts on all subjects.

Until 1949, cases could be appealed from the Supreme Court of Canada to the highest court in Britain, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. A number of important native law cases were dealt with in this way. Today, cases relating to Indian people are heard at all levels, depending on the subject and the rules of the court. See also CLAIM, LITIGATION and EVIDENCE.

CROP SHARE LEASE OR SALE

An arrangement in which a person buys or leases a piece of land by paying a fixed proportion of the crops grown on it each year, instead of cash. SURRENDERED Indian land has sometimes been sold by crop share, especially during the 1930s and 1940s.

CROWN	The Queen or King as Canada's Head of State. Also, the Government that represents the monarch. The Crown is in many ways an idea more than a person. Thus the Governor-General "is" the Crown when he exercises the powers the Queen has given him. A federal or provincial government department "is" the Crown when it carries out the duties assigned to it, in the manner in which they were intended to be carried out. Exactly what these delegated duties are is not always clear. Most, however, are set out in the CONSTITUTION of Canada and in federal and provincial STATUTES.
CROWN LANDS	Public lands, legally the property of the CROWN. They are administered by the Crown's representatives (the federal or provincial governments) and may be sold to private owners. Some Crown lands are held by the Department of Indian Affairs for use by Indian people, but do not have RESERVE status. See INDIAN LAND REGISTRY and SETTLEMENT.
CUSTOM	A technical term referring to an actually or nominally "traditional" Indian practice, as opposed to one set out by Canadian law. For example, "custom" marriage and "custom" adoption are regular Indian forms of marriage and adoption that are not carried out under conventional Canadian family law. BAND COUNCILS chosen "by custom" are chosen or elected by traditional means other than the ELECTIVE SYSTEM. They are, however, recognized under the Indian Act as the lawful government of the BAND, except in unusual circumstances (see HEREDITARY CHIEF).
DEED	Any formal legal DOCUMENT passing ownership of land from one person to another.
DISCRETIONARY (legal term)	A discretionary law states what may be done, without staying that it has to be done. For example, one possible interpretation of section 71(1) of the present Indian Act (R.S.C. 1970, chapter I-6) is that it is discretionary. This is because it says that the Minister of Indian Affairs "may" operate farms on reserves for certain purposes. It does not, however, say that he must do so. See also MANDATORY.
DISCHARGE FROM TREATY	See ENFRANCHISEMENT.
DOCUMENT	A paper or record, especially an official one. To document a CLAIM means to bring together all the records needed to prove it. Documentary history is history that is researched using written records, as opposed to history based on facts taken from ARCHAEOLOGY, ORAL TRADITION, or similar sources.
"DOUBLE MOTHER" RULE	A clause in the present Indian Act [R.S.C. 1970, Chapter I-6 section 12(1)(a)(iv)] that denies INDIAN STATUS to children of Indian-status parents if their mother and their father's mother were both of non-Indian status before marriage, or were both not registered or entitled to be registered under certain specific parts of the Act. The rule was introduced into the Act in 1951, apparently to deal with certain Bands in Canada where Indian/non-Indian intermarriage was frequent. It has caused controversy, and has not been uniformly enforced.

DURING PLEASURE (legal term)	Grants of land are sometimes made "during pleasure": that is, they last for an indefinite time, but can be cancelled whenever the grantor pleases. Some grants of Indian reserve land for churches or schools are made "during pleasure" of the Crown and/or of the Band.
EASEMENT (legal term)	A right to use land for a particular and limited purpose. Easements are granted or allowed by the owner of the land to someone else, often someone who owns adjoining property. Easements across Indian reserves for such things as telephone cables, powerlines and pipelines are often granted by BAND COUNCILS. Compare RIGHTS OF WAY.
ENCUMBRANCE (legal term)	An INTEREST in or right to a property, though not a full right of ownership, that continues to exist even when the property is passed from one owner to another. For example, an EASEMENT granted to a third party may encumber the title to land when it is sold to a new owner.
ELECTIVE SYSTEM	The method of choosing BAND COUNCILS by formal elections, according to rules laid down in the INDIAN ACT or the INDIAN ADVANCEMENT ACT. See also CUSTOM and HEREDITARY CHIEFS.
ENFRANCHISEMENT (legal term)	The process by which an Indian person or family gives up its INDIAN STATUS, or is forced to give it up, is called enfranchisement. The person receives a share of Band moneys, and sometimes of reserve land, but thereafter has no further rights as an Indian under the Indian Act. The term is now applied both to people who give up status by choice, and to Indian women who lose their status by marrying non-Indians. Certain western Indian people gave up their Indian status to take scrip as METIS in the period from 1885 to 1910. These were not enfranchised; instead, they were "discharged from Treaty" under special provisions in the Indian Act of the time.
ENTITLEMENT (or **TREATY LAND ENTITLEMENT**)	The right of certain Indian groups, under some TREATIES, to specific pieces or amounts of land. Entitlement is often calculated using complex formulas, based on stated amounts of land per person. In other cases, the group is entitled to lands described in the TREATY itself, or in related agreements. Entitlement CLAIMS are one of the most important types of SPECIFIC CLAIM.
ESTIMATES	The detailed budget or report of planned spending, issued by each government department every year. Estimates are issued after the overall federal budget has been approved at the beginning of a fiscal year. These are different from the actual expenditures, reported at the end of the year. The documents laying out federal departmental estimates are known as the "Blue Books".
ETHNOHISTORY	A technique or method of writing history, especially the history of a non-literate people for whom relatively few written records are available. In ethnohistorical research many different sources of information are compared and interpreted. These may include ARCHIVAL or DOCUMENTARY sources; ARCHAEOLOGICAL, ETHNOLOGICAL and GEOGRAPHICAL studies; ORAL HISTORY; SECONDARY writing; and others. Many of the scholars writing about Indian history today call themselves ethnohistorians.

ETHNOLOGY	A type of ANTHROPOLOGICAL study which describes, compares and interprets the ways of life of specific groups of people. Ethnological writings often include historical information, and can be useful in histories or in claims research. An ethnological study relating to one particular group of people is sometimes called an ethnography.
EVIDENCE	Facts that prove a statement or a CLAIM. COURTS have special rules and standards as to what evidence can be used and what cannot. These rules are usually more restrictive than standards of proof used in other claims settlement methods, or in the writing of history and similar studies.
EXECUTIVE ORDER IN COUNCIL	See ORDER IN COUNCIL (PROVINCIAL).
EXPERT WITNESS	An expert or professional person, with special knowledge of a skill or field of study and good standing in his or her profession, who is called by a COURT to give EVIDENCE in a case. For example, a licensed surveyor could be an expert witness in a CLAIM to ownership of reserve land, if information is needed on the proper methods of surveying a reserve boundary line. Courts usually accept evidence from an expert witness only within his or her area of competence.
EXPROPRIATION	The taking of privately owned land, by the Crown or by specially empowered authorities, for certain "public works". Land for railways, roads, canals, irrigation, schools, hospitals, power-sites and government buildings may be expropriated under certain conditions. The Crown may take the land itself, or may pass a STATUTE empowering a private company to do so. The owner of the land usually cannot stop the land from being taken, but has a right to fair payment, or compensation, for it. There are usually detailed legal rules directing how expropriations must be done. These may include rules about advance notice, making legal surveys and recording them, getting formal approval, and paying compensation. Indian reserve land can apparently be expropriated, at least under the specific expropriation clauses of the Indian Act and the written terms of some TREATIES. See also EASEMENT and RIGHT OF WAY.
EXTINGUISHMENT (legal term)	The complete wiping out, or ending, of an existing legal right.
FIELD NOTES	A surveyor's technical working notes on a survey. These are often in the form of field books which record all measurements and markings made during the survey. Field notes of the surveys of Indian reserves often include reports, maps, and other information on the land surveyed.
FINDING AID	A list, index, or guide to the contents of an ARCHIVE, or to a special group of documents within it.
GEOGRAPHY	A kind of study that deals with the landforms, products, and people of particular regions or types of regions. Geographers often study the relationship of people to their surroundings over time, so that some of their work is classed as ETHNOHISTORY. Some ethnohistorical writing about Canadian Indian people is done by geographers.

GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL	See ORDER-IN-COUNCIL (FEDERAL).
GRATUITY	Originally, a freely given gift or payment of money. In the fur trade, gratuities were special PRESENTS of goods, given by the fur trader to Indian hunters to initiate trading sessions. When the NUMBERED TREATIES were signed, a one-time gratuity or "present" of a small sum in cash was given to every person, along with their first Treaty ANNUITY. Gratuities were sometimes also paid to individuals who made late, informal ADHESIONS to Treaty.
HALFBREED	See METIS.
HEADMAN	See BAND COUNCIL.
HEREDITARY CHIEF	In certain Canadian Bands, this refers to Indian leaders chosen by traditional means, often in opposition to the BAND COUNCILS recognized by the Federal Government and the Indian Act. That is, they are chosen neither by the ELECTIVE SYSTEM, nor by the form of CUSTOM recognized by the government.
IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT	The British government, especially before Confederation, when it was still closely involved in the affairs of the Canadian colonies. The Imperial government, through its Colonial Secretary, was responsible for the administration of Indian affairs in Upper and Lower Canada (Ontario and Quebec) up to at least 1860, and retained authority to pass laws concerning Indian Affairs up to at least 1867. Therefore British records contain important information on Indian local history and claims in the period before Confederation.
IMPROVEMENT	Any valuable change or addition to a piece of land, such as buildings, clearing of bush, fencing, or irrigation works. If the land is sold or expropriated, special compensation may be paid for the improvements on it, depending on who made them and when.
INDIAN ACT	The federal STATUTE that, since 1876, has embodied most of the federal law concerning Indian people. Before 1876, there were a large number of COLONIAL and local STATUTES relating to Indians. Parts of these were rewritten, expanded, and incorporated into two new federal acts relating to Indians, passed in 1868 and 1869. The first complete "Indian Act" as such was passed in 1876. "New" versions were issued in 1880 and 1951, and REVISED STATUTES (including all amendments passed since the last complete reprinting of the Act) were issued in 1886, 1906, 1927, 1952, and 1970. There were numerous changes amendments to individual sections between each revision. Only the 1951 version, however, includes significant overall changes to the Act of 1876. The current Indian Act is that of 1970 (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1970, chapter I-6). It has had only a few minor amendments since that date. A few federal laws relating directly to Indians are not included in the Indian Act, including the INDIAN ADVANCEMENT ACT of 1884; the Indian Oil and Gas Act of 1974; and special acts relating to particular reserves, including Songhees (1914), St. Peter's (1916), St. Regis (1926-27), and Caughnawaga (1934).

INDIAN ADVANCEMENT ACT	A federal law, first passed in 1884 and merged with the Indian Act in 1906, that allowed "wider municipal privileges and powers" to certain BAND COUNCILS who, in the Department's opinion, were ready for them. For these Bands it laid out special election procedures, bylaw-making powers, and control over lands and moneys.
INDIAN FUND	See TRUST FUNDS.
INDIAN LAND AGENTS	Officials of the Indian Affairs Department in parts of eastern Canada (and especially in Ontario) at the end of the 19th century, who were responsible for promoting and administering sales of SURRENDERED Indian land. Like similar officials in the Department of the Interior, they were sometimes paid commissions rather than, or as well as, salaries. The position was merged with that of the regular Indian Agent by about 1900.
INDIAN LAND MANAGEMENT FUND	A federal fund intended to pay the expenses of managing Indian lands and, to some extent, the costs of the Indian Department generally. It was established in 1856 and closed out in 1913-14. The fund consisted of a ten per cent "tax" or levy on all sales of SURRENDERED Indian reserve lands, and a varying percentage on all leases of reserve land, minerals and timber. This money was taken from the Band TRUST FUNDS, banked in the Indian Land Management Fund (Account No. 75), and used at the discretion of the Indian Affairs Department on a wide variety of expenses. These included land matters such as survey, clearing, and roadbuilding costs; administrative expenses relating to schools; medical care; loans to Bands; departmental staff salaries and pensions; etc. The fund never covered even the full cost of land management, and eventually had to be subsidized by Parliamentary APPROPRIATIONS. In 1913-14, the Department closed it out and returned its contents to Band funds. It is not clear how the 1914 distribution was actually made, but the stated plan of division was that western Bands, who received little benefit from the fund, would be reimbursed in full. After this the remainder was to be divided up fairly among the Ontario and Quebec Bands concerned.
INDIAN LAND REGISTRY	The central records of the Department of Indian Affairs in Ottawa that document all legal dealings, or "transactions", on Canadian Indian reserves and related lands. Four of the Registry's five Registers, excluding the Surrendered Land Sales Register, are made up of ABSTRACTS (one for each reserve, lot or parcel of land). These describe each transaction briefly, and give the names and registration numbers of the legal documents relating to it. Copies of these documents are also held by the Registry. For some reserves, two or more Registers (e.g., the "General" and "Leasing" Registers) are filed together. The ABSTRACTS are now (1982) being gradually changed from a longer typewritten format to an abbreviated computerized format, which omits file references and some historical information. The five Registers are as follows:

1. Reserve General Register. Lists all general transactions affecting the reserve as a whole, including authority for establishing the reserve, surrenders for sale and lease, rights of way, easements, and major lease agreements. (Organized by province and name of reserve.)

2. Reserve Land Register. A breakdown of all transactions affecting each separate lot or parcel on reserves which have been legally subdivided and leased or allotted. Maintained under section 21 of the Indian Act, R.S.C. 1970. (Organized by province, reserve, and lot, parcel or quarter-section number.)

3. Surrendered Land Leasing Register. Lists all individual reserve land leases. Some lease documents are also listed in the Reserve General Register. Maintained under section 55(1) of the Indian Act, R.S.C. 1970. (Organized by province, reserve, legal surveys plan number, and lot or quarter-section number.)

4. Surrendered Land Sales Register (also known as the "Land Sales Books"). Lists all major sales of reserve land from the 1830s up to about 1960, including date and terms of sale, names of buyers, payments made, patent references, and file numbers. The Register is in the form of ledgers and cross-referenced index cards. Maintained under section 55(1) of the Indian Act, R.S.C. 1970. (Organized by province, reserve, and sale number or parcel/quarter section. Note that there are three separate sets of ledgers: one group of miscellaneous pre-Confederation books, varying in detail and format, and closely related to similar records in the Public Archives of Canada, RG-10; a second group of standardized ledgers for sales made between about 1880 and 1935; and a third, the "looseleaf ledgers", for sales made or continuing after 1935. These books are to be converted to ABSTRACT form some time in the future.)

5. Crown Lands Register. Lists all federal Crown lands administered by the Department of Indian Affairs, which do not have reserve status. Includes certain Agency, Indian school and hospital sites, Indian SETTLEMENTS, some lands purchased by or for Bands, and miscellaneous others. (Organized by province and name of settlement, site or Band.)

Three other vestigial Registers are to be integrated into the five main Registers in future: (a) the Unsold Surrendered Lands Card Index, which gives an incomplete list of surrendered land remaining in the hands of the Crown (organized by province, Band, and reserve); (b) the Provincial General Register, and (c) the Canada General Register, two overlapping sets of ABSTRACTS listing legal documents affecting Crown Land title in each province and in Canada as a whole. (Both organized by province.)

The Registry also holds these special indexes: (a) a daybook or registration book for all new land documents as they came in, organized by registration number and date; (b) cross-reference indexes to all LEASES and LOCATIONS on reserves, organized by surname of locatee or lessee; (c) a partial index to mineral, oil and gas

	leases on reserves, organized by reserve and name of lessee; (d) a register of mineral, oil and gas lease assignments under the Bank Act, section 82; and (e) two indexes to delegations of authority under the Indian Act: one for Ministers' delegations to other government officials, and one for Ministers' delegations to Band Councils, organized by name of person or Band, and by subject.
INDIAN LANDS	Between 1876 and 1951, this was a technical term used to refer to Indian reserve land which had been SURRENDERED for sale, but which had not yet been ALIENATED from the CROWN, that is, not yet PATENTED to buyers. This land remained under the control of the Indian Act until the PATENT was issued. Between 1887 and 1951, disposition of Indian lands was, at least in theory, governed by the Indian Land Regulations. See REGULATIONS.
INDIAN REGISTER	The central record, kept by the Department of Indian Affairs in Ottawa, that lists every person in Canada who has legal INDIAN STATUS. The Register was begun in 1951, and shows all formally reported births, marriages, deaths, and changes of status within every REGISTERED INDIAN family since that date.
INDIAN STATUS	A person's legal status as an Indian, and specifically his or her status as defined by the Indian Act. It is not necessarily the same thing as status as an Indian under the Canadian CONSTITUTION, or as status based on descent or "race". The Indian Act's complex rules on status are interpreted and applied by the REGISTRAR OF INDIAN MEMBERSHIP in Ottawa. Everyone who has Indian status is listed in the INDIAN REGISTER. The legal term for these people is REGISTERED INDIAN, but they are also informally called STATUS INDIANS, or, in the NUMBERED TREATY areas, TREATY INDIANS. In practice these three terms usually mean the same thing, although ADHESION to Treaty is in theory a different process from registration. See also NON-TREATY INDIAN, NON-STATUS INDIAN, METIS, and SCRIP.
INSTRUCTIONS	The orders given to officials by their superiors, or to employees by their employers, stating how they are to do particular jobs. For example, a TREATY COMMISSIONER might be instructed by letter, or by ORDER-IN-COUNCIL, as to what terms to offer the Indian side when negotiating a Treaty. An Indian spokesman at a Treaty negotiation might likewise be instructed by his Council as to the terms they desire. A surveyor might be given formal written instructions as to how to lay out an Indian reserve. COURTS sometimes consider instructions as evidence in legal disputes over whether, say, a Treaty has been properly interpreted, or as to where the correct legal boundaries of a reserve may lie. See also PREROGATIVE.
INSTRUMENT (legal term)	A formal legal document, often a document that grants a particular right. The documents listed in the INDIAN LAND REGISTRY are called instruments.
INTEREST (general meaning)	A legal right to something, especially when it is less than full ownership. For example, the right to use land owned by someone else, as in an EASEMENT, is an interest. So is the right of someone who sells land to collect the purchase price from the buyer. For example, an Indian Band has an interest in INDIAN LANDS after the down payment is made, which ends when the land is finally PATENTED.

INTEREST (money)	A term used for at least four different types of moneys payable to Indian groups: (a) TRUST FUND moneys deposited in the Interest ("Revenue") section of a Band account. These are handled according to rules implied or laid out in the Indian Act. (b) The yearly bank interest earned by a Band TRUST FUND as a whole. This is paid by the federal government at the same rates of interest allowed on "public" moneys held by the Receiver General. In TRUST FUND statements it is often called "government interest". (c) The interest on deferred instalment payments made by buyers of sold SURRENDERED Indian reserve land. This was calculated at special rates set by Order-in-Council, and deposited at irregular intervals in either the Interest (Revenue) or Capital section of a BAND TRUST FUND. (d) The interest that may be earned for a Band on money payable to it out of a CLAIMS settlement. Types (a), (b), and (c) have often been confused in the past. Before 1951, many SURRENDERS provided for a "distribution of interest" to Band members in cash, from land sales proceeds. This was meant to persuade the Band to agree to the sale. The money given out was often some combination of these three sums. These payments were sometimes recorded in "interest distribution paylists" similar to TREATY PAYLISTS.
INTERLIBRARY LOAN	A system by which researchers can borrow books and microfilms from most large libraries in Canada, through any local library, by mail.
IRREGULAR BAND	A term found in the Indian Act between 1876 and 1951, and defined as: "any tribe, band or body of persons of Indian blood who own no interest in any reserve or lands of which the legal title is in the Crown, who possess no common fund managed by the Government of Canada, or who have not had any treaty relations with the Crown". (C.S. 1876, chapter 18, sec. 3(2), and nearly identical provisions up to 1951). See discussion under NON-TREATY INDIAN.
LAND PAYMENTS	A term used in the early part of the 19th century, in eastern Canada, to refer to moneys from the sale of SURRENDERED Indian lands that were paid to or banked for the Bands concerned. These payments should be distinguished from cash given out as PRESENTS or as Treaty ANNUITIES. All three types of moneys were often administered and paid out in similar ways, though they were made under quite different legal authorities. At or just before Confederation, land sales revenue began to be deposited regularly in Band TRUST FUNDS, which lessened to some extent the confusion surrounding the category.
LAND TITLES OFFICE (or LAND REGISTRY OFFICE)	A local office which records all land transactions in a particular district. These records include legal documents such as LEGAL SURVEY maps, records of LETTERS PATENT, RIGHTS OF WAY, and EASEMENTS. They usually do not record dealings on existing Indian reserve lands, which are documented in the INDIAN LAND REGISTRY in

Ottawa. They do keep records relating to former reserve lands sold to non-Indians, and land near reserves. Thus they can be used to research SURRENDERS, disputed reserve boundaries, EXPROPRIATIONS, and RIGHTS OF WAY.

Land titles offices are administered by the provinces or, in the NWT and Yukon, by the federal government. In Quebec, the offices are called "registres terriers".

LAND USE AND OCCUPANCY STUDY	A type of study that describes all the uses to which people put a particular area of land. It can include reviews of land ownership and large-scale development, settlements and houses, hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering, use of other natural resources, and the ways in which people organize themselves to do all of these things. Studies of this kind can be used to collect information for native CLAIMS.
LAWFUL POSSESSION	See LOCATION.
LEASE	An agreement by which the owner of land allows someone else to use it temporarily, usually for payment, and often for particular purposes only, such as farming, grazing, mining, or operating a store. Since 1876, most leases of Indian reserve land have been granted with at least nominal Band approval, after a "SURRENDER for lease". Not made with Band consent were certain general, mineral, and location leases drawn up under Indian Act amendments of 1898 and 1918; see sections 50 and 93(3) of the Indian Act of 1927, R.S.C. chapter 98. MINERAL, TIMBER, and WATER RIGHTS were also leased out to non-Indians in similar ways.
LEGAL DESCRIPTION	A detailed, formal description of a piece of land, in surveyor's language, that is used in legal documents. For example, a legal description of the land to be set aside as an Indian reserve is often included in the ORDER-IN-COUNCIL "confirming" the reserve. The description can include measurements, landmarks, astronomical readings, and references to LEGAL SURVEY PLANS.
LEGAL SURVEY PLAN or MAP	An official survey map that is made, formally approved, and registered, in ways set out in laws or formal agreements. For example, legal survey plans of all the lands in any province are drafted according to rules in the provincial "Land Titles" or "Land Surveys" Acts, and are stored in local LAND TITLES OFFICES. The legal survey plans of Indian reserves are held by the Legal Surveys section of the Department of Indian Affairs, and the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources (Legal Surveys Division) in Ottawa. Legal survey plans can be used with other legal documents to define the size, boundaries, and ownership of reserve lands.
LEGISLATION	Laws, or the making of laws.
LETTERS PATENT (or PATENT)	The legal document by which the CROWN grants public land to a private owner. The patent is signed by the monarch, the Governor General, or a representative. When Indian reserve land is SURRENDERED and sold, and when the buyer has paid all instalments of the price and met any other terms, he receives letters patent for the land from the Department of Indian Affairs. Once the patent is issued the land no longer comes under the

	control of the Indian Act. The letters patent themselves may be retained by the Crown, in which case a substitute, the CERTIFICATE OF TITLE, is given to the grantee.
LICENSE OF OCCUPATION	A permit to use CROWN LAND, granted by the COLONIAL governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick before Confederation. A number of Indian reserves in these provinces were established on land originally granted to Indian groups by licenses of occupation. These date from about the last quarter of the 18th century to the first quarter of the 19th century. Such licences were granted as a result of formal PETITIONS from the residents concerned.
LITIGATION	Going to court; for example, settling a CLAIM by submitting it to a court for a hearing and a final decision. Compare ARBITRATION, MEDIATION and NEGOTIATION.
LOCATEE	See LOCATION.
LOCATION and LOCATION TICKET	A member of an Indian Band who lives on and uses a particular plot of land on a reserve can, under terms set out in the Indian Act, get legal recognition and protection of his or her right to go on doing so, on a semi-permanent basis. Before 1951, he or she was called a LOCATEE, the land was called a LOCATION, and the document recording the right a LOCATION TICKET. After 1951, location tickets were replaced by three other types of document: CERTIFICATES OF OCCUPATION (temporary, short-term, and sometimes conditional licenses); CERTIFICATES OF POSSESSION (permanent licenses that can be cancelled only under special conditions); and NOTICES OF ENTITLEMENT (provisional certificates issued to people entitled to CERTIFICATES OF POSSESSION, where technical obstacles prevent the issuing of such a document; this is usually where there is no adequate LEGAL SURVEY of the land in question). Locatees are said to be in "lawful occupation" or "lawful possession" of their locations. They have special rights to lease them out, by what are called "locatee leases". They may bequeath them to their Indian-status heirs, within limits prescribed by the Indian Act. All legal LOCATIONS today are recorded in the INDIAN LAND REGISTRY's Reserve Land Register. Some Bands in Canada do not use this system; instead, they allocate land on the basis of CUSTOM. See also SEVERALTY.
MANDATORY (legal term)	A law that states what must be done, as opposed to what is DISCRETIONARY and may or may not be done. For example, it is possible to interpret part of section 61(1) of the present Indian Act (R.S.C. 1970) as mandatory: that is, the provision stating that TRUST FUNDS "shall" be spent only for the Bands for whom they are held.

MARINE ALLOWANCE	A narrow strip of land along a shoreline, kept by the provincial CROWN in some parts of Canada when it sells waterside (RIPARIAN) land. This is usually meant to protect public access to, or RIGHT OF WAY along, the shore. It is also used to reserve swampy land that is not suitable for development. The size and locations of marine allowances are determined by specific STATUTES. They sometimes affect the boundaries of Indian reserves.
MARK	The signature of someone who does not know how to write. It is usually an "X" witnessed by someone else to prove that it is signer's true signature. The signer need not make the mark himself or herself, but can merely "touch the pen" held by someone else, as long as the action is properly witnessed. Some Indian MARKS on early TREATIES are drawings of family or clan symbols, often called "totems".
MEDIATION	Settling a CLAIM or political dispute by NEGOTIATION, which is managed by a neutral outsider, the mediator. This person is chosen by both sides and is given authority to influence or arrange negotiations in certain ways. However, he or she normally cannot impose a final settlement. Compare NEGOTIATION and ARBITRATION.
MEMBERSHIP (or INDIAN MEMBERSHIP)	Membership issues are generally the same as INDIAN STATUS issues. The term sometimes refers specifically to the rights of an Indian person as a member of a Band. See REGISTRAR OF INDIAN MEMBERSHIP.
METIS	In its most general meaning, the term refers to a person of mixed Indian and non-Indian descent. In Canadian history, it was apparently first used very early in the 19th century (along with other terms, including "halfbreed", "brulé" or "bois-brulé", "chicot", "native" and "country-born") to refer to the children of white fur-trade employees and Indian women in certain parts of the Prairies. Later in the century it was partially displaced by the term "halfbreed". "Métis" continued to be used by some to refer specifically to members of distinct communities of mixed ancestry on the Canadian Prairies, such as the Red River Settlement. Further, "Métis" sometimes referred to people of Indian-French descent, while the term "half-breed" was applied to those of Indian and English (or Scottish) ancestry. From the late 19th century until the mid-20th, "half-breed" was used in the English texts of federal laws, by English-speaking administrators, and in common speech, to refer to people of mixed descent generally. The parallel term in French-language administration seems to have been "Métis". Usage of all these terms has varied widely according to time, place, and speaker. Thus no absolute definition can be stated for any one term without specific reference to its historical context. Likewise these words are used in a derogatory sense only in certain periods and by particular speakers. "Métis" (sometimes "Métif") is used in its historic senses by some speakers today. It often also indicates anyone of mixed descent, from the Prairies or elsewhere, who does not have INDIAN STATUS under the Indian Act, and who is not considered to be a NON-STATUS INDIAN.

	In the past, the Federal government accorded certain legal rights to the Métis, mainly land rights, which were dealt with through SCRIP issues under the Manitoba Act and the Dominion Lands Act. The province of Alberta has also accorded the Métis limited special rights to land and to the use of certain wildlife, by provincial statutes and regulations. The question of whether the Métis are definable as Indians under the new Canadian CONSTITUTION, or what special rights they have under it, has not yet been settled.
	See also SCRIP, NON-STATUS INDIAN, AND INDIAN STATUS.
MICROFILM, MICROFICHE and MICROCARD	ARCHIVAL documents are often filmed, reduced in size and issued as MICROFILMS (on reels or cassettes), MICROFICHES (on flat plastic cards) or MICROCARDS (other types of flat card). These must be read on special machines. Most of the Indian Affairs Department records in the Public Archives of Canada, in record group RG-10, are on microfilm.
MINERAL RIGHTS	The rights to own and sell minerals under a piece of land, as opposed to ownership of the land or "surface" title. The term usually includes base metals, coal, oil, natural gas, tar sand, and sometimes precious metals.
	On most Indian reserves, the mineral rights go with the surface title, and are administered for the benefit of the Band. There are some exceptions, such as certain reserves purchased from the provinces or from private owners. On these, for various reasons, mineral rights have not been transferred with the surface title.
	Since the 1880s, minerals on Indian reserves (including oil, gas, and sometimes precious metals) have been administered under federal REGULATIONS passed under the Indian Act. These generally provide for mineral exploration under temporary PERMITS. Minerals can only be exploited, however, by special arrangement with the BAND COUNCIL (if the mining is done by Band members) or under leases authorized by a mineral SURRENDER (if the mining is to be done by outsiders). After a surrender, the rights are leased out to private companies, who pay bonuses, rental and royalties on any minerals found. All revenues are put in Band TRUST FUNDS, except for levies transferred to the INDIAN LAND MANAGEMENT FUND between 1856 and 1913.
	Stone, sand and gravel on reserves are usually not defined as minerals, and are exploited by means of informal permits or direct sale.
MINISTERIAL ORDER	A formal document by which the Minister of Indian Affairs exercises powers given to him by the Indian Act. For example, Ministerial Orders are used to create or merge Bands under section 17 of the present Act (R.S.C. 1970, chapter I-6).
NEGOTIATION	The settling of legal CLAIMS or political disputes by discussions between the parties concerned. These may be formal or informal. For more structured kinds of negotiation, involving independent third parties, see MEDIATION and ARBITRATION.

NON-STATUS INDIAN	A person who does not have legal INDIAN STATUS under the Indian Act, but who considers himself or herself to be Indian because of descent or way of life. This is not a legal term, but is often used today to refer to people who have been ENFRANCHISED, voluntarily or otherwise; Indian women who have lost status by marrying non-Indians; and people in various other special situations. See also METIS.
NON-TREATY INDIAN	A term found in the Indian Act between 1876 and 1951, and defined as: "any person of Indian blood who is reputed to belong to an irregular band, or who follows the Indian mode of life, even though such person be only a temporary resident in Canada". (Canada Statutes, 1876, chapter 18, sec. 3(4), and nearly identical provisions up to 1951). This term and the term "IRREGULAR BAND" were apperently applied by the federal government mainly to two particular groups: first, border-area American Indians such as the Sioux, who immigrated to or visited Canada in the mid-nineteenth century, and who were not allowed to sign TREATIES along with the resident Canadian bands; and second, various Indian Bands or individuals in the Treaty areas who initially refused to sign Treaty, or who were not at first offered Treaty. Bands and people of this second kind could be found in the NUMBERED TREATY areas at least as late as the 1950s, and some may still exist today.
NOTICE OF ENTITLEMENT	See LOCATION.
NUMBERED TREATIES	The eleven post-Confederation TREATIES covering northern Ontario, the Prairie provinces and parts of British Columbia and the Northwest Territories. They are referred to as Treaties One (signed in 1871) through Eleven (signed in 1921). There were late ADHESIONS to several of these, the last being in 1929-30 (to Treaty 9, covering the northernmost part of Ontario) and in 1944-54 (to Treaty 6, individual Bands in west-central Alberta and Saskatchewan). The ROBINSON TREATIES and the Chippewa (Ojibwa) and Mississauga Treaties of 1923, covering parts of northern Ontario, are sometimes linked with the numbered Treaties because of their similar contexts and terms. See also TREATY and ANNUITY.
O.C.P.C.	See ORDER-IN-COUNCIL (FEDERAL).
ORAL HISTORY	Evidence about past life, events, and traditions, taken from the spoken word of people who have personal knowledge of these facts. Oral history is often collected by interviews, recorded on tape, and then transferred to paper. When compared and cross-checked with ARCHIVAL and other records, it can be used to write history and to document claims.
ORDER-IN-COUNCIL (FEDERAL)	Or "O.C.P.C." -- ORDER-IN-COUNCIL OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL. A formal legal document used to carry out the authority of the CROWN; that is, to authorize many different kinds of government action, usually in ways dictated by a specific STATUTE or legal agreement. In theory, Orders-in-Council are issued by the CROWN through its representative the Governor General, after discussions with his Privy Council of Cabinet Ministers and others. (This is the "GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL" referred to in the STATUTES.) In fact, most Orders-in-Council

today are drafted by government departments. Routine topics are usually passed by a small committee of Cabinet Ministers, while the more sensitive or important ones are discussed in full Cabinet. When passed, they are "rubber-stamped" by the Governor General or his representative.

Most Orders-in-Council relating to Indian matters are passed under one or other of the following powers:

(a) The Indian Act; for example, section 11(1)(b)(ii) of the current Act (R.S.C. 1970), which states that Bands can be brought into legal existence by the GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL. Orders of this kind are, or have been in the past, used to appoint and dismiss chiefs and councillors; to approve reserve land surrenders and expropriations; to fund Indian schools and hospitals; to set up REGULATIONS under the Act; and for many other purposes.

(b) Other federal Acts; for example, to appoint or fire Indian Affairs staff under the laws governing the public service.

(c) Treaties or other general powers of the Crown; for example, to authorize and ratify TREATIES, to establish or confirm Indian reserves, and to approve claims compensation payments.

Orders-in-Council are public documents and are kept in the Public Archives of Canada's Privy Council Records (RG-2), except for those less than five years old, which can be found in the Privy Council Office itself. Selected Orders are also published in a weekly government document called the Canada Gazette (Part II). Many Orders are accompanied by important documents or maps describing the action or issue in question.

TREASURY BOARD MINUTES have to do with moneys and federal employees. They do not originate in the same ways as Orders-in-Council, but they are approved in the same manner, and can be found recorded in the same places.

ORDER-IN-COUNCIL (PROVINCIAL or COLONIAL)	Sometimes called an EXECUTIVE ORDER-IN-COUNCIL. A formal legal document, similar to a FEDERAL ORDER-IN-COUNCIL, that is issued by the Executive Council or similar body of a provincial government or pre-Confederation COLONIAL governing body. These are used to carry out those duties and rights of the CROWN that belong to the provincial or colonial governments. They were originally records of decisions taken by the Council, which developed into formalized legal documents over time. Provincial Orders-in-Council since Confederation deal with such matters as transfers of land to the federal government for Indian reserves, and payment of compensation for EXPROPRIATED reserve land.
ORDINANCE	See STATUTE.
ORDINARY HIGH WATER MARK (legal term)	The usual or average level to which a body of water rises at its highest point. Often located where there is a definite change in the shoreline or its vegetation. This water mark is sometimes used as a boundary for Indian reserve lands lying along shorelines where water levels fluctuate widely.

OUTSIDE PROMISE	See TREATY.
PATENT	See LETTERS PATENT.
PER CAPITA	A per capita payment or grant is one made to every man, woman, and child in a group, regardless of age.
PERMIT	A legal document granting temporary or short-term permission to do something. For example, permits are granted to private companies to explore for mineral on Indian reserves; or to hunters to take particular kinds of animals at certain times and places, in limited numbers.
PETITION	In common speech, any document signed by a number of people and sent to an office or authority, asking that something be done. In legal language it refers to specific kinds of formal applications. Among others, there are the land petitions made by colonial settlers to get title to, or use of, land (see LICENSE OF OCCUPATION). Petitions of right are a now-superseded kind of formal legal action, taken by some Indian Bands early in this century, asking that the Crown restore lost or impaired rights to land or money. These were dealt with by the COURTS.
PLAN (legal term)	See LEGAL SURVEY PLAN.
PREROGATIVE	Or "Royal prerogative". The Crown's rights, especially as opposed to those of lesser authorities, or as exercised in the absence of a specific STATUTE. For example, some Indian reserves are said to be established by Royal prerogative where no Treaty or other right to land exists. Before Confederation, the Crown sometimes issued formal "prerogative instruments" (called "commissions" or "INSTRUCTIONS" when they are directed to Crown officials) commanding that the Crown's prerogative in a particular matter be carried out.
PRESCRIPTION	A way of gaining rights by exercising them: for example, by occupying land for a long time under certain conditions. When applied to land, the term ADVERSE POSSESSION is sometimes used instead.
PRESENTS	Originally, gifts exchanged between trading partners during a fur-trading session. The term later came to refer to formal gifts of TRADE GOODS to Indian groups, given by the eastern Canadian COLONIAL governments in the 18th and 19th centuries. These were intended as tokens of goodwill from the Crown, or encouragements to peace and order, or incentives to military alliance, depending on circumstances. By the 1830s they had become a regular yearly custom in parts of eastern Canada, and were stopped for good only when the IMPERIAL government ceased to subsidize Canadian Indian affairs in 1858. Toward the end of this period, presents were sometimes COMMUTED from trade goods to money; this was paid in much the same way as were Treaty ANNUITIES and LAND PAYMENTS. See also GRATUITY.

PRIMARY and SECONDARY SOURCES	Two kinds of information used in historical research. A primary source is a source of information about a person or happening that is directly related to what it describes. An example is an eyewitness's account of an event. A secondary source is either a source that summarizes information from other places, both primary and secondary, or a source that is only indirectly related to what it describes. For example, a copy of an original TREATY or an Indian spokesman's speech at the Treaty negotiations would both be primary sources. A book or report summarizing and discussing different accounts of how the Treaty was negotiated, or a book describing traditional Indian life at the time the Treaty was signed, would probably be secondary sources. "Hearsay" evidence (a story somebody retells from another person's account, and not something the teller has personally experienced) is usually secondary evidence. Most ARCHIVAL sources, and some ORAL HISTORY used in Indian historical and research claims, are primary sources. See also EVIDENCE.
PROCLAMATION	A formal legal document, issued by the CROWN or its representative, which gives orders, makes a statement, or otherwise exercises Royal powers. Proclamations can be very general, as was the ROYAL PROCLAMATION OF 1763. They can also be specific, or tied to specific statutes; see, for example, the GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL's power to suspend parts of the Indian Act by proclamation (Indian Act, R.S.C. 1970, chapter I-6, section 4(2).) Royal Proclamations since 1867 have been printed in the government document known as the Canada Gazette, Part I. They are indexed by subject in the annual Statutes of Canada. See also PREROGATIVE.
PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA	The central national ARCHIVE that holds the older records of the federal government, including those of the Department of Indian Affairs and various historic private records.
QUIT CLAIM (legal term)	A legal document by which a person formally gives up all claim to a piece of property. Quit claims are often used where the person's claim is uncertain or not very strong. They are sometimes called for in sales or leases of SURRENDERED Indian land, where there is confusion as to the conflicting rights of different buyers and assignees.
RED TICKET	See COMMUTATION.
REFERENCE	The name and description of a book or document, used to locate it or to refer others to it. A reference is always complete enough so that the book or paper can be found again by another person. For example, to locate a document in an ARCHIVE, a researcher needs a reference that includes the name of the archive; the name of the group of records; the box or volume number; the file number; and (usually) the date, author and title of a report, or the date, sender and receiver of a letter.
REGISTERED INDIAN	See INDIAN STATUS.

REGISTERED TRAPLINE	A fixed trapping area, allocated each year by a provincial or territorial government to one or more licensed trappers. Provincial/territorial laws regulate the size of the lines, the way they are used, and the number of animals that can be taken on them each year. They were first introduced to this country in the 1920s, and are now found in most of central and northern Canada. In some areas, individual registered traplines are replaced by large undivided "trapping blocks" shared by groups of licensed trappers.
REGISTRAR (OR REGISTRAR OF INDIAN MEMBERSHIP)	The official of the Department of Indian Affairs who, since 1951, has had powers under the Indian Act to administer INDIAN STATUS, and to decide who does and does not have status.
REGULATIONS	A formal written set of rules used by a government department to conduct a particular kind of business. They are usually confirmed by ORDER IN COUNCIL under the terms of a STATUTE, after which they may have the force of law. Examples of regulations relating to Indians are the "Indian Land Regulations" of 1888, governing sale of SURRENDERED Indian land (made under section 41 of the Indian Act of 1886, R.S.C. chapter 43); the "Indian Health Regulations" of 1953 (made under section 72(1)(f) of the Indian Act of 1952, R.S.C. chapter 149); and the "Indian Oil and Gas Regulations" of 1977 (made under the Indian Oil and Gas Act of 1974, S.C. chapter 15). Other current Indian Act regulations deal with topics such as Indian economic development and housing; borrowing of funds by BAND COUNCILS; Council rules of procedure, elections, and referenda; Indian estates, health, and waste disposal; on-reserve mining and timber cutting; and control of dogs and traffic on reserves. Regulations are CONSOLIDATED in the same way as STATUTES. Consolidations of federal regulations have been made in 1889, 1955, and 1978.
RELEASE (legal term)	See SURRENDER.
RESEARCH	Looking for facts and records that help tell a story, write a history, or document a claim. Research deals with many kinds of information, such as material from ARCHIVES and libraries, ORAL HISTORY, ANTHROPOLOGY, GEOGRAPHY and other scholarly studies, and other PRIMARY and SECONDARY SOURCES.
RESERVE (or INDIAN RESERVE)	Land set aside for the use or occupancy of an Indian group or BAND. Reserves are defined in the Indian Act and are provided for or mentioned in the CONSTITUTION, various TREATIES, various FEDERAL STATUTES, and various other CROWN agreements and executive actions. It is still not entirely clear in law exactly what sort of land an Indian reserve is, or how reserves are established. The current position of the federal government is that all Indian reserves are legally the property of the Crown, and that Indian Bands have significant rights to or INTERESTS in them, but not full ownership in the ordinary sense. See also ENTITLEMENT, EXPROPRIATION, SEVERALTY, and SPECIAL RESERVE.
RESERVE GENERAL REGISTER	See INDIAN LAND REGISTRY.
REVENUE	See TRUST FUND.

REVERSIONARY RIGHT (legal term)	A person's land is sometimes granted to someone else, or EXPROPRIATED for a specified use, on condition that it be returned to its first owner when it is no longer used in that way. The first owner is then said to have a reversionary right to the land. For example, some railways expropriate reserve land on the stated condition that the land will revert to the Band when it is no longer used for railway purposes. In some parts of Canada, reserve land reverts to the province if it is surrendered or permanently abandoned by the Band.
REVISED STATUTES	See STATUTE.
RIGHT OF WAY	A right to cross another person's land. Generally speaking, it can include both pathways that are bought or EXPROPRIATED, and pathways that are established simply by long, unbroken use. The term has been used to indicate many types of right on Indian reserves, such as trails used by long custom, and lines (railways, roads, pipelines, canals, powerlines, etc.) that have been EXPROPRIATED, SURRENDERED, or granted as EASEMENTS. See also ROAD ALLOWANCE and MARINE ALLOWANCE.
RIPARIAN RIGHTS (from the Latin *ripa*, "a shore")	Special rights to land along the shore of a body of water. Among other things, these include rights to use the shoreline, rights to land under water, and rights to land washed away from the shoreline (erosion) or added to it by water action (accretion). See also WATER RIGHTS and MARINE ALLOWANCE.
ROAD ALLOWANCE	Land retained by the Crown for use as a road when it grants a piece of public land to a private owner. Road allowances are governed by specific STATUTES; these usually provide for specific road widths and a standard road pattern or grid over a specific area. If not actually used for road-building, road allowances are sometimes sold or transferred to owners of neighbouring lands. They are different from RIGHTS OF WAY, which are irregular in layout and are not usually governed by specific STATUTES.
ROBINSON TREATIES	Two Ontario Indian TREATIES signed in September of 1850 between the Crown and Indian peoples inhabiting areas north of Lake Superior (the Robinson-Superior Treaty) and north of Lake Huron (the Robinson-Huron Treaty). They are so called from the name of the Crown's Treaty Commissioner, William Benjamin Robinson. See also NUMBERED TREATY.
ROYAL PROCLAMATION OF 1763	A PROCLAMATION, issued by the British CROWN on 7 October 1763. It defined British Imperial territories in North America, set up governments for the new British COLONIES on the continent, provided for land grants to European war veterans, and stated principles concerning the Indian people within the area claimed. The section of the Proclamation referring to Indians provides for the protection of Indian "possession" of certain territory; the procedure to be followed when Indian interests in land are CEDED to non-Indians (which formed the basis of later Canadian TREATY and SURRENDER policy); the regulation of trade between Indians and non-Indians; and peace-keeping in the territory reserved for Indians.

This Proclamation is an extremely important one in Canadian Indian history and law, although its exact legal scope and meaning have not yet been settled. A copy of the document can be found in the Appendices of the REVISED STATUTES of Canada.

ROYALTY	See MINERAL RIGHTS.
SCRIP (or HALFBREED SCRIP, sometimes misspelled "Script")	A certificate redeemable in land, issued by the federal government to Métis families between 1885 and the late 1920s. Scrip was intended to compensate the Métis for the loss of their aboriginal rights, and to deal with the grievances leading to the uprisings of 1869-70 and 1885. Each person entitled to scrip under the law received a paper that could be exchanged for a certain number of acres of Crown land ("land scrip") or for a certain number of dollars' worth of Crown land or resource rights ("money scrip"). Some families of Indian descent took scrip, but were later allowed to give it back and take Treaty; some TREATY INDIANS left Treaty to take scrip. Scrip issues were governed by the Manitoba Act, the Dominion Lands Act, and ORDERS-IN-COUNCIL made under them. Except for limited issues within the areas of Treaties 10 and 11, no further scrip was given out after 1912. See also METIS and NON-STATUS INDIAN.
SEAL (legal term)	A formal stamp or marker used to witness and approve legal documents. Small round seals are often found beside the MARKS or signatures of Indians on TREATIES or SURRENDERS.
SECONDARY SOURCE	See PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SOURCES.
SEIGNEURIAL SYSTEM	The land-holding system of Quebec before 1854, under which some Indian reserves were established. Land was granted by the French CROWN to a lord ("seigneur") who then granted ownership of parts of it to smallholders or tenants ("censitaires"). Some of the land granted to religious orders, acting as "seigneurs", was used by Indians from an early date. Some of this has Indian reserve status today.
SETTLEMENT	An unorganized, unincorporated townsite or village, usually one which has been surveyed into lots or claims. The term is sometimes used more technically to refer to a permanent, Indian-occupied townsite on federal CROWN LAND, which does not have Indian RESERVE status under the Indian Act. Settlements of this type are not restricted to any one Band. They are listed in the IN[illegible] LAND REGISTRY's Crown Lands Register.
SEVERALTY	Land held "in severalty" is land held by a single owner, as opposed to communal land held by a group of people. NUMBERED TREATIES Eight and Ten provided for small reserves or reserve-like holdings of "land in severalty", to be taken by individual Indian families who did not wish to live in band communities. The term was sometimes also applied casually to individual LOCATIONS within Indian reserves. The concept is analogous in some ways to allotments of reserve land "in severalty" in the United States, under the Dawes Act of 1887.

SPECIAL RESERVE	Land set aside for Indian use by owners other than the CROWN. According to provisions in the Indian Act and earlier pre-Confederation STATUTES, these lands are subject to the same laws as ordinary reserves. In the past, certain parcels of land held by religious orders, charitable organizations, or private owners may have been special reserves in law. See also RESERVE.
SPECIFIC CLAIMS	See CLAIM.
SQUATTER	Someone who moves on to and lives on another person's land (or public land) without permission, for a certain period of time. If not removed, a squatter may under certain conditions gain an INTEREST in, or even ownership of, the land. Special legal rules apply, however, to the rights of squatters on Crown lands and Indian reserve lands. See ADVERSE POSSESSION and TRESPASS.
STATUS INDIAN	See INDIAN STATUS.
STATUTE	A written law, made by a federal parliament or a provincial legislature. The Indian Act is a statute. Statutes are written in a standard form: they have (a) a title; (b) sometimes a preamble, or general introduction describing the law and its intent; (c) the text, subdivided into sections or clauses, subsections, or even smaller divisions; and sometimes (d) attachments or schedules. Changes or additions made after the statute is first passed are called "amendments". Cancellation of a statute, or part of one, is known as repeal. When a statute is made to apply to events that happened at an earlier date, it is called "retroactive" or "retrospective". New statutes are published yearly, either in the Statutes of Canada, or the Statutes of a particular province. Territorial laws, which are similar to STATUTES, are called "ordinances". Each statute or ordinance appears as a chapter of the annual statute-book. Therefore the 1876 Indian Act is found in the Statutes of Canada for 1876, as "chapter 18". Older statutes are often referred to, not by year, but by the year of the current Queen or King's reign. (For example, the federal statute on Indian Affairs of 1868 was referred to as "Statutes of Canada, 31 Vic., chapter 42", since it was issued in the 31st year of Queen Victoria's reign. Statutes amending existing laws also appear as chapters or parts of chapters. Every so often an existing statute is reprinted unofficially, together with the amendments made since it was first passed. This process is called "consolidation" and the document is used for reference purposes only. (There have been, for example, "office consolidations" of the Indian Act in 1938, 1963 and 1978.) From time to time all existing statutes are consolidated, and technical or grammatical revisions are made to them. These are printed as the Revised Statutes of Canada, or of a province. There have been five sets of federal Revised Statutes since Confederation, in 1886, 1906, 1927, 1952 and 1970. The Revised Statute books also contain other important legal documents, such as the Interpretation Act (which determines how the revisions are to be understood), the ROYAL PROCLAMATION OF 1763, and the CONSTITUTION.

To identify a statute, give the name, year and chapter of the statute book it appeared in, and also the statute's title. For example, the Indian Act as revised and consolidated in 1906 would be referred to as follows: "Revised Statutes of Canada (or R.S.C.), 1906, chapter 81 — The Indian Act."

See also INDIAN ACT and REGULATIONS.

SURRENDER

A formal agreement by which an Indian Band consents to give up part or all of its rights on its RESERVE. A surrender for sale allows the CROWN to sell a specific part of the reserve to outside buyers, under stated conditions. Land surrendered for sale has special status (see under INDIAN LANDS). It is held for the Band's benefit, until it is patented to the buyer. The sales revenue is banked in the Band's TRUST FUND, except when levies are made for the INDIAN LAND MANAGEMENT FUND. A surrender for lease allows the Crown to lease reserve land on specified conditions. The land does not lose its reserve status. A mineral surrender, timber surrender, or surrender of other on-reserve resources, allows the Crown to lease the rights for exploitation by third parties and to collect the revenue for Band funds. Some RIGHTS OF WAY cannot be EXPROPRIATED and must be surrendered.

Accepted procedure for surrenders has been laid down in law, beginning with the ROYAL PROCLAMATION OF 1763, and continuing up to the present detailed provisions of the Indian Act. These laws all provide, among other things, that only the Crown can take and dispose of Indian land. The distinction between certain early "TREATIES" and "SURRENDERS" is often unclear. Both are often referred to as "cessions" or "releases", even though the four terms do not have exactly the same legal meanings.

Since about 1888, standard printed forms have been used for most surrenders and related AFFIDAVITS. These have been revised several times, most extensively in 1914 and 1951. Procedure for the sale of surrendered land was governed mainly by custom and special ORDERS-IN-COUNCIL before 1876; by the Indian Act after 1876; and by the "Indian Land Regulations" from 1887 to about 1951. These sales are documented in the INDIAN LAND REGISTRY.

See also AFFIDAVIT, INDIAN LANDS, LAND PAYMENTS, ROYAL PROCLAMATION OF 1763, and TRUSTEESHIP.

SURVEY SYSTEMS

The systems set up by federal and provincial law to survey and grant public lands. Three basic systems have been used in Canada, all of which affect the layout and ownership of Indian reserve lands:

(a) The SEIGNEURIAL SYSTEM of Quebec before 1854, in which grants are of relatively irregular size. They are arranged in ranges of lots, often in the "riverlot" strip pattern along major rivers. This system was also used in the old Red River area around Winnipeg before Confederation. Affects a few reserves in Quebec and Manitoba.

(b) The English colonial system, in which the land is divided up into more or less irregular counties, each subdivided into townships and standard-sized concessions and lots. Affects reserves in the Maritimes, Ontario and Quebec.

(c) The Dominion Lands system, in which the land is divided up into standard-sized townships, each containing 36 square miles or "sections", with more or less uniform patterns of road allowances. This system was used in western and northern Canada from 1871 onward. A similar "township" pattern was also used in new Quebec surveys from the mid-19th century onward.

Indian reserves were sometimes established within these systems, and sometimes stood outside them; that is, the layout and granting procedures relating to reserves sometimes conformed to local survey systems, and sometimes did not.

TIMBER BERTH (or TIMBER LIMIT)	A piece of Crown Land leased exclusively for timber-cutting.
TIMBER RIGHTS	On Indian reserves, these rights can be SURRENDERED and leased out to outsiders separately from rights to land, in much the same way as MINERAL RIGHTS. They can also be granted by PERMIT, to Band members or others, under the Indian Act.
TOTEM	See MARK.
TRADE GOODS	European goods that were commonly traded to Indian people for furs, etc., during most of the fur trade period. Typical trade goods were metal knives, axes, guns, and ammunition; metal "kettles" (large pots); blankets, cloth and clothing; foods such as flour, sugar, and pork; tea; tobacco; liquor; and silver jewelry ("trade silver"). Many trade goods were made in special styles or materials, sometimes to the specifications of the Indians who received them. See also PRESENTS.
TRAPPING BLOCK	See REGISTERED TRAPLINE.
TREASURY BOARD MINUTE	See ORDER-IN-COUNCIL (FEDERAL).
TREATY (or INDIAN TREATY)	An agreement signed between an Indian group (or groups) and the Crown, through their representatives. The Canadian Treaties purport to cover just under half of the land area of Canada, including parts of the Maritimes, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories; Ontario; and the Prairie provinces. Members of Treaty Bands today make up a little over half the REGISTERED INDIAN population of Canada. The numerous pre-Confederation Treaties in British Columbia, Ontario and the Maritimes vary widely as to style and terms. The post-Confederation Treaties of Ontario, the Prairies, British Columbia and the NWT are more uniform and cover larger areas, as noted under NUMBERED TREATIES. Most of these agreements have been published in book form; those dating from 1680 to 1903 in Indian Treaties and Surrenders, 3 volumes (Ottawa: Department of Indian Affairs, 1891-1912, reprinted Toronto: Coles, 1971); and the Robinson and post-

Confederation Treaties in fourteen separate booklets (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1957-1969). The originals of most of these Treaty documents are in the Public Archives of Canada, Record Group 10, volumes 1840-1853.

The true historical and legal meanings of the Canadian Treaties, and the true intentions of each side in making them, are still uncertain. The written texts sometimes refer to alliances and the maintaining of peace and friendship, and sometimes to the CESSION of Indian rights to land in return for various benefits granted by the Crown. These may include money, land, goods, the continuance of hunting and fishing rights, and other forms of CONSIDERATION. In some cases there were also "outside promises" -- benefits promised during the Treaty negotiations but not included in the final written text; these, too, are of uncertain legal effect.

Certain important kinds of SPECIFIC CLAIMS relate to the interpretation of Treaties and the carrying out of their provisions: for example, claims relating to land ENTITLEMENT, ANNUITIES, hunting, fishing, and trapping, and the provision of specific goods and supplies.

See also ABORIGINAL RIGHTS, CLAIMS, MARK, and SURRENDER.

TREATY COMMISSIONER	The government official formally empowered to negotiate a TREATY on the CROWN's behalf. His authorization may be by formal INSTRUCTIONS or by ORDER-IN-COUNCIL.
TREATY DAY	The annual meeting at which Treaty ANNUITIES were (and in some remote areas still are) distributed to members of particular Bands under the NUMBERED TREATIES. These occasions were often used by federal officials to transact other business with the Band.
TREATY INDIAN	See INDIAN STATUS.
TREATY PAYLISTS (or TREATY ANNUITY PAYSHEET)	Lists of members of a particular Band, used to record yearly payments of Treaty ANNUITIES. They sometimes give details about family sizes, births, marriages, deaths and places of residence. Therefore they are often used in historical research, especially on INDIAN STATUS or ENTITLEMENT. Regular annual paylists have been kept for Bands in the ROBINSON TREATY areas since 1850; for the NUMBERED TREATY bands since 1871; and on a less regular basis for other Treaties involving annuities. Paylists vary widely in detail and accuracy. See also ANNUITY, CENSUS and INTEREST.
TRESPASS	Going on to another person's property illegally and without the owner's consent. The Indian Act defines trespass on Indian reserves in special ways and provides for special penalties. Long-term trespass may be referred to as SQUATTING, especially if the SQUATTER gains, or purports to gain, rights to the land he occupies.
TRIBAL ADMINISTRATION	A term that has recently come into use in some regions to refer to what was previously called a BAND COUNCIL, including the elected council itself and its administrative staff.

TRIBAL COUNCIL	A term that has recently come into use in some regions to refer to a grouping of TRIBAL ADMINISTRATIONS or BAND COUNCILS into a regional political unit. The Tribal Council may or may not be empowered to represent the Bands externally, or to administer common funds or resources. The term is sometimes also used as a substitute for BAND COUNCIL.
TRUST FUNDS (or BAND FUNDS, or INDIAN FUNDS, or INDIAN TRUST FUND)	Moneys belonging to individual Indian Bands, held and (until recently) managed by the federal government for each Band as a group. Most are made up of proceeds from the sale, lease or expropriation of reserve lands and the resources on them. Some Ontario funds were originally based on "capitalized" lump-sum ANNUITIES paid under pre-Confederation TREATIES. Rules for their management are given in the Indian Act, a series of historic ORDERS-IN-COUNCIL relating to interest rates and interest handling, various ORDERS-IN-COUNCIL and REGULATIONS governing the sales of Indian land and resources, and any specific SURRENDER agreements governing the spending of money for particular Bands. Indian Band trust funds, referred to collectively as "the Indian Fund", should not be confused with public moneys (APPROPRIATIONS) granted by Parliament to the Department of Indian Affairs or to BAND COUNCILS. Both types of fund are held by the federal Receiver-General and receive the same rate of government INTEREST. However, the Indian Fund is not the property of the CROWN in precisely the same sense. Each Band has its own numbered trust fund account. Yearly statements of all debits and credits on each account have been compiled since 1860, or earlier for a few Bands. There are also federal "savings" accounts for individual Indian people, accounts for groups of Bands, and "funds" for various special purposes. See also INDIAN LAND MANAGEMENT FUND and INTEREST.
TRUSTEE and TRUSTEESHIP	Legal terms referring to a relationship between two people or groups, one of which has a special responsibility to protect or manage the property or interests of the other. For example, a lawyer may be a trustee responsible for managing the money of his or her client, who is called the "beneficiary", "trustor" or "cestui que trust". This trust relationship may be set up and governed by a formal written agreement, or it may simply be "implied" by the actual relations between the two parties. Canadian law lays down certain other definite rules that apply to a legal trust. Relationships that do not have all the features of a legal trust, but which still involve one party taking responsibility for the property or interests of another, may be called fiduciary relationships. The meaning of the term "trusteeship" in Canadian Indian history and law is as yet unclear. It has been tentatively applied to two somewhat different situations: (a) the federal government's management of Indian reserve lands and resources and Band TRUST FUNDS on behalf of the Bands; and (b) the Crown's general moral and political relations with Indian people (not confined to matters of property). A fuller legal definition of the term may arise out of various court actions that are still (as of November 1982) unsettled.

USUFRUCT (or **USUFRUCTUARY RIGHTS**) (legal term: from the Latin, "use of the fruits")	The right to use and occupy a property or piece of land (as opposed to owning it). One legal view of ABORIGINAL RIGHTS is that they are usufructuary rights on land actually owned by the Crown. That is, Indians have rights to live on, use, and make a living from their traditional territories; but they do not own them outright, and the Crown can appropriate them for other uses, if it chooses to do so. This interpretation has, however, been challenged by some legal scholars.
WAMPUM	Valuable shell beads, once widely used by eastern Canadian and American Indian groups for ornament and ceremony, and by non-Indians for currency. (It appears that Indians generally did not use wampum as money, although they esteemed it as a valuable TRADE GOOD). Wampum was made into jewelry, strung on cords ("strings") or woven into patterned strips ("wampum belts"). The belt and string patterns often symbolized particular events, peoples, or alliances. Different groups used them for various ceremonies, such as ransoming captives, paying tribute, proposing marriage, and condoling on the death of chiefs. Their best-known use, however, was in the establishment of trade or political relations between peoples. Wampum of this kind was formally displayed, or "read" by speakers, on occasions commemorating or renewing the relationship. Wampum was exchanged between Indians and non-Indians in the early Canadian fur trade, and in military contexts, both ceremonially and as a TRADE GOOD. Indian groups showed their assent to certain pre-Confederation Canadian TREATIES by presenting wampum to Crown officials. Wampum takes its English name from a New England Algonkian word meaning "white strings". It comes in two basic colours, white and purple (also called "black" or "blue", and varying from light to very dark violet). It was made from several different kinds of shell, mainly Atlantic Coast seashells. Porcelain substitutes were used in some places. Some early wampum was disc shaped, but most ceremonial wampum beads are cylindrical. Wampum is sometimes confused with other kinds of shell that have esoteric religious meanings.
WATER RIGHTS	Generally speaking, the term "water rights" includes various kinds of water use, such as rights to use water for navigation, drinking, irrigation, and fishing; access rights to water or to the shores of bodies of water; and RIPARIAN RIGHTS. On Indian reserves, water rights are governed by a number of different legal principles, including the terms of any relevant Treaties, federal and provincial STATUTES, the common law, and the specific terms under which the reserve was originally established.

APPENDIX 2

RESTRICTIONS ON ACCESS TO RECORDS ON INDIAN HISTORY AND CLAIMS

This section describes the most important official restrictions on federal, provincial, and private records used by Indian historical and claims researchers. That is, it describes records that are closed to researchers in whole or in part, and records that can only be used for special purposes.

Records of the Federal Government

The rules that apply to researchers' access to federal government files and other records are in the process of change. As of November 1982, access to all federal records was governed by federal policy statements issued in 1969 and 1977, supplemented by various departmental "guidelines". In July of 1982, however, two new laws, the Access to Information Act and the Privacy Act, were passed to govern future access to federal records. Since these Acts will not actually come into force until July 1983, both present and future rules are outlined here.

1. Current federal access rules

As of November 1982, the rules for access to federal government records in all departments are set down in two federal policy statements, dated 1969 and 1977.[1] Most federal departments also have written access directives or guidelines, prescribing in more detail how these policies are to be carried out. Some departments may also modify their rules unofficially to comply with the spirit of the new access laws.

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[1] That is, the Prime Minister's statement to the House of Commons on 1 May 1969 (see House of Commons, *Debates*, 1969, pages 8199-8200) and a formal Cabinet Directive dated 23 June 1977, and issued on 14 November 1978. (The latter superseded a similar Cabinet Directive, No. 46 of 7 June 1973). Copies of these documents are available from the Federal Archives Division of the Public Archives of Canada.

An important feature of the federal policy in all departments is the "30-year rule". By this, a department is allowed, if it chooses, to close any record that is less than 30 years old. This rule is not uniformly applied, and is practically a dead letter in relation to DIAND records. However, it remains an option that is used by some departments who, for various reasons, cannot or will not open current records to "outsiders". Researchers who need to use the records of any federal government department other than DIAND should contact the records manager of the department in question for further information on this or other departmental practices.

Department of Indian Affairs records

DIAND's present rules for access to claims information are laid out in special guidelines based on the 1969 and 1977 policy statements, the "Indian-Inuit Affairs Program Circular #A-2", dated 1 September 1977. Copies of the circular can be obtained from the Department's Treaties and Historical Research Centre. Research on matters *other than* claims is governed by very similar rules set out in other statements.[2]

The Department's present philosophy on records access was laid out in letters to several Indian organizations in March 1973.[3] These letters state that, "because of the unique needs of the Indian peoples in the area of claims research", DIAND "must...interpret the [1969 access policy] statement more liberally than might otherwise have been the case, so that the work of researchers in that area can be facilitated". To this end, the Minister "asked Departmental officers to make every effort to provide with the least delay possible, the fullest possible information on Indian claims".[4] The letters also stated that Indian groups should work with the Department to achieve the mutual understanding necessary to identify the records needed to resolve the claims.

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[2] Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, Departmental Directive D/D-62, "Release of Material from Departmental Records"; and Records Management Manual DRM 10-10, volume 1 part 1.

[3] Letter, Jean Chrétien (Minister, DIAND) to David Ahenakew (President, Federation Of Saskatchewan Indians), 28 March 1973. Copy available from DIAND, Treaties and Historical Research Centre, Ottawa.

[4] *Ibid.*

Current rules, which are summed up below, are to remain in effect until the 1982 Acts are declared in force. Consult the Treaties and Historical Research Centre of DIAND for further details.

Qualifications of researchers: Researchers wanting to use government documents for claims research must be officially accredited to do so by the Indian or Inuit Band or association for which they are working. The kind of accreditation needed is described below. Chiefs, Councillors, and other Band officials do not need special authorization papers as long as they are "acting on the instruction" of their Band Council. Other researchers are admitted to the records at the discretion of the Department; they do in fact usually get access to non-restricted documents for ordinary research purposes.

Accreditation to do Research: DIAND asks that claims researchers have a letter from their Band or Indian association, stating that they are authorized to do research on their group's behalf. These letters are usually signed by their Chief or Research Director. Associations must also have Band authorization (that is, a Band Council Resolution or an All-Chiefs' Conference resolution) to allow their researchers to request access to records on the Band's behalf. Copies of these resolutions and/or letters should be given to the Department office when the work is begun.

Authorizations are considered to be valid until they are formally withdrawn, or until the researcher leaves his or her job.

Authorizations normally name the association or researcher, but otherwise can be worded in general terms. The researcher is thus free to request any records necessary to document a claim. The authorization may, however, be confined to a particular subject. As discussed below, a specially worded letter is needed to gain access to certain of the "restricted" records. A few types of records cannot be opened at all.

What Records are Open? All DIAND records which are not specifically restricted are normally open to all researchers. This is true for records in Ottawa and in Regional and District offices, and for the older records in the Public Archives of Canada, and for records less than 30 years old (unless otherwise restrictable).

What Records are Restricted? The following records are not open to claims (or other) researchers, except where special conditions are noted[5].

- Personal information (that is, information that "might violate the privacy of any individual"). Examples include records on Indian status and membership (including personal status cases, adoption, divorce, illegitimacy, and enfranchisement) where the records mention individuals; certain Band membership lists and related material; hiring and firing of Band officials; debts of individuals; and criminal "case files", such as those involving murder and liquor offences.

  The particular people mentioned in a record can usually (though not always) have access to it themselves, or can authorize others to have access on their behalf. In some cases, especially for older records, claims researchers can get access to claims-related "membership" records if they obtain a Band Council letter or resolution that grants them specific permission to use those records. The format of this authorization, and the conditions of access, must be negotiated with the Registrar of Indian Membership in Ottawa. If allowed, access may be supervised and copying limited.

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[5] The principles stated here are derived from the 1977 DIAND guidelines (Program Circular A-2), the 1969 and 1977 federal policy statements, and information from Department officers as to current (1982) standard practice.

Some of the older "personal" records are opened on request to researchers, without special authorization being required. This is the case with Treaty annuity paylists before 1900 (and in some cases up to 1955); and the pre-1946 files on annuity payments, band transfers, and scrip, found on restricted microfilm runs of the Black and Red Series of RG-10 in the Public Archives of Canada.

- Records of business with other governments and Indian Bands. These include letters and other papers sent between Indian Affairs and other governments (municipal, provincial, and foreign, as well as other federal departments). These are restricted if release of these records might break a written or unwritten agreement between the governments, or if their disclosure might "embarrass" the federal government in its dealings with them. Records giving "details of band business with the government" are also restricted, except to accredited Band researchers. As a general rule, these documents can be released only if the researcher gets written permission from both the governments involved.

- Personnel records. Records on the hiring, employment, and firing of DIAND and other federal staff are closed (unless the person's permission is given) until 90 years after the person's birth.

- Cabinet documents. All Cabinet minutes, and draft and final submissions to Cabinet and Treasury Board, are closed until they are thirty years old.

- Justice opinions. The "text or substance" of all legal opinions given by Department of Justice lawyers to DIAND since after 1934 are closed. The Department of Justice may, in certain cases, reveal the facts going into an opinion, but not the opinion itself.

Justice opinions before 1934 are available in the Public Archives of Canada, in Record Group 13 (parts A-1 and A-3, the Indexes and Letterbooks, indexed under "Indian Affairs").

- Matters under litigation. DIAND's legal advisors have recently begun to impose closure on DIAND background records on particular cases, once these cases come before the courts. (This includes ordinary reserve land and membership files as well as records relating directly to the court action itself.) It is not clear how far this power extends, and whether it can be exercised before as well as after the court action begins.

- Opinions of federal officials. "Subjective comment reflecting upon an individual, or particular situation" by a government official in records less than thirty years old, are closed. Screeners have tended in the past to remove only the most extreme or controversial documents of this type.

- Contracts with the Crown. That is, papers relating to the negotiation and fulfilment of contracts of any kind with the Department. These records may be released after the contract is fulfilled, if the Department decides to do so.

- Records closed by a specific law. For example, those labelled "confidential", "secret", and "top secret". This includes records relating to Canadian security and intelligence covered by the Official Secrets Act.

How Restrictions Are Applied: Before you begin work on DIAND files, you will be asked to fill out a form applying for general access to departmental records. This includes a statement pointing out that your access to the files will be governed by current federal policies. (This clause has no practical effect other than getting you to acknowledge that such policies exist and are applied to you.) After you sign this form and deposit your letters of authorization, you may begin work on your files.

All files shown to you are "screened" first. That is, a departmental official reads them and takes out of them all documents which are restricted under the rules listed above. (These documents are kept separately and returned to the file when it is sent back to storage.) Some files have too much restricted material to screen off; these are closed to researchers completely.

If you ask, however, the officials in charge should tell you whether anything has been removed from a file. In some offices (and depending on circumstances) you may also be told the amount and date of the screened-off material, and even its general subject. You can also protest the withholding of any material by appealing to the District Supervisor, or Regional or Branch Director. If the appeal is rejected, the decision must be given in writing.

Variations between offices: Access rules for DIAND claims research apply equally in all departmental offices -- whether in Ottawa, the Regions or the Districts. In practice, there is some variation across Canada as to procedure and interpretation of the guidelines. Bring any significant differences between offices to the notice of senior officials of the Department.

What do restrictions mean to researchers? Different researchers have different views about federal access restrictions. Some people feel that they are used unjustly to withhold important information. Others do not feel that restrictions affect their work. To some degree your opinion will depend on what topic you are researching, since some projects use fewer restricted records than others. More important is the fact that departmental screeners have not been consistent, over time and in different offices, as to the documents they decide to restrict. (Thus many files closed in the early 1970s have since been declassified, and some documents given out by one DIAND office are withheld by another.) For these reasons some researchers conclude that federal officials deliberately conspire to hide documents from them.

My experience is that this belief is usually -- though not always -- wrong. It is clear that problems do arise from variations in the application of discretionary powers by individual government screeners, and from the conflicts of interest inherent in the documentation of litigated claims using government records. However, unnecessary problems are also created when researchers do not know the access rules well, and conclude that ordinary restrictions are directed at them personally, or at the claim they are researching. They may also not realize that government files are often disordered, incomplete, or even lost, and may decide incorrectly that the records have been tampered with. Some officials make the situation worse by acting confused about what they are allowed to show to researchers, by being unwilling to make efforts to find out-of-the-way records, or by showing suspicion that researchers may try to steal the documents for which they (the officials) are responsible.

The result is delay and mistrust on both sides. What can researchers do to minimize these problems? I can only suggest that you learn as much about the records as you can before you begin research, so that you can state clearly what you are after. Then, learn the access rules well yourself, make sure that they are properly applied in your case, arm yourself with any special authorizations you may need before requesting access, and question any restrictions you think are improper.

2. New federal rules under the Access to Information and Privacy Acts

The Access to Information Act[1] and the Privacy Act[2] were passed by Parliament in July of 1982. The first-named Act defines the public's right to see and use federal government records generally. The Privacy Act closes or restricts certain government records relating to individual peoples' personal lives and private business. Both Acts set up complicated systems to administer access. They lay down detailed rules for the enforcement of the law; the government's use of discretionary powers to open or close certain types of records; appeals against restrictions; and corrections of mistakes in existing records.

However, the Acts will not come into effect until they are formally "proclaimed" to be in force; this is now scheduled for some time in July of 1983. At that time, the federal Treasury Board will also issue regulations specifying how the Acts are to be carried out. Both the Acts and the Treasury Board regulations will apply to Indian historical and claims researchers, except where they are specifically exempted by the law. DIAND will probably also set up its own third-level policy directive stating exactly what procedures (e.g., what forms and authorizations) will be required to implement the Act and the regulations.

It is not yet known exactly what changes the Acts will make to the present system. The following are some probable developments.

- In general, the present level of access to records other than "personal" records will continue. Access to some documents, such as certain Cabinet records, may be quicker and easier.

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1. Canada, Statutes, 1981-82, chapter number to be announced.
2. Canada, Statutes, 1981-82, chapter number to be announced.

- There will be much broader and more rigid restrictions on "personal information". Since personal information is very broadly defined in the Privacy Act[3], some frequently-used records (such as Treaty annuity paylists), and many general documents that contain incidental personal information, may be closed to people who are not exempted claims researchers (see next section). The screening procedures required to separate "personal" from non-personal materials may make research by non-exempted persons in DIAND records more difficult and time-consuming.

- Accredited claims researchers will probably continue to have access to "personal information", under a special exemption in the Privacy Act, clause 8(2)(k), which states that:

  > "Subject to any other Act of Parliament, personal information under the control of a government institution may be disclosed ... (k) to any association of aboriginal people, Indian band, government institution or part thereof, or to any person acting on behalf of such association, band, institution or part thereof, for the purpose of researching or validating the claims, disputes or grievances of any of the aboriginal peoples of Canada".

- However, DIAND will continue to have significant discretionary control over the release of material, even under the claims exemption just quoted. How far this control will extend is not yet clear. The extent of control by the Privacy Commissioner, a "watchdog" official with certain other discretionary powers over personal records, is also not clear.

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[3] For example, it may include any reference whatever to a person's address, marital status or political views, regardless of context, even if the information was given voluntarily to the government.

- Documents now open to researchers in the Public Archives of Canada are likely to remain open, even if they would otherwise be restricted.

- It is not clear whether the new Acts will allow government lawyers to close background records relating to a particular claim once the claim has been taken to court; or, if this power does exist, whether it will extend to the period before the claim is formally filed.

- "Justice opinions" (legal opinions on Indian claims and related matters rendered by government lawyers to DIAND) dated after 1934 will remain closed to researchers under a specific provision (clause 24) of the Access to Information Act, unless the Department chooses to make them public.

- A special legal process will be set up by which researchers can appeal restrictions. This process may in practice be cumbersome, or expensive, or both.

- The paperwork required to accredit researchers and authorize their access to records will be more standardized, but may be more complex.

- None of the restrictions cited apply to the federal government's claims research staff.

Note that these are tentative predictions only. The full meaning of the new laws will not become clear until after they go into effect. For further information about these matters, consult the full texts of the new Acts, and contact the Treaties and Historical Research Centre, DIAND, or archivists in charge of RG-10 at the Public Archives of Canada.

Records of the Provincial Governments

Provincial governments generally have access-to-records policies that are more restrictive than those of the federal government. Only a few provinces have access-to-information laws or regulations as yet. They tend simply to deny access where there is doubt as to whether the records are personal or controversial.

Use tact if you are applying for permission to use provincial files on claims-related subjects. Your chances of success will be greater if you find out beforehand (a) exactly what records you need; (b) roughly where in the filing system they are; (c) who is responsible for giving you permission to see them; and (d) what access rules, if any, the province may apply to your request. Remember that access is often denied simply because the civil servant in charge does not know where the requested record is, or what rules apply to it. If you are refused access unreasonably, contact someone higher up in the department involved. Make your problem their problem, and you may get results.

Records of Private Bodies

Many collections of records used in claims research have been created by churches, companies, and similar bodies. These are often subject to special restrictions, even when they have been deposited in public archives and libraries.

The rules for access to these records vary widely. Some groups impose restrictions to protect the privacy of individuals. Others limit use because they do not have the facilities to accommodate outside researchers. Some wish to influence opinions expressed by the researcher in his or her final published report.

Researchers should consult the church, company or archive concerned in each case. An adequate arrangement for access can almost always be worked out. In the event that you have major difficulties, remember that you have no absolute legal right of access to these records, short of the legal right to demand or "subpoena" them during a court case. Thus negotiation is usually your only practical alternative.

To give an example, the Hudson's Bay Company records are probably the most often-used of all private records on Indian history. Permission to use them (whether the originals at the Public Archives of Manitoba in Winnipeg, or the microfilms at the Public Archives of Canada in Ottawa) must be obtained from the Company's archivist. The Company requests a brief statement of the subject being researched, and imposes certain requirements if the researcher wishes to publish the final report or any lengthy quotations from the records. Indian historical and claims researchers normally have no problem in getting access or in using material from HBC records for ordinary purposes.

You may also be required to give "acknowledgments" to a private archive in your final report: that is, to state that you have used their material according to their formal permission. Thanking your sources is in any case a courtesy much appreciated by archivists (and others) who may have given a great deal of time and effort to your project.

APPENDIX 3

BORROWING OR BUYING MICROFILM FOR RESEARCH ON INDIAN HISTORY

The following three lists indicate:

A. Major document collections on Indian history from the Public Archives of Canada and National Library of Canada which have been microfilmed and are available on loan outside Ottawa.

B. How to buy microfilms for private use.

C. What libraries and archives outside Ottawa hold their own permanent copies of the Department of Indian Affairs (RG-10) records on microfilm listed in "A", above.

Thanks are due to the various archives and libraries who helped to compile this list. Please bring any mistakes or additions to the attention of the Treaties and Historical Research Centre, DIAND (Ottawa) for use in future revisions.

A. Microfilmed Records Available On Interlibrary Loan From The Public Archives Of Canada And National Library Of Canada

The following is a selection of the records most often used by researchers in Indian history that are on microfilm, and that can be borrowed on interlibrary loan through local libraries. The list is valid as of March 1982. More will be available in future, as microfilming continues.

In some cases only part of the Public Archives' total microfilm holdings of a record group are available on loan. Where this list is not specific as to the parts available, consult the archivists for details before beginning your research. Some films are not loaned out because of access restrictions or technical problems; these are not included in the list. Note that the PAC usually restricts borrowing outside Ottawa to a limited number of reels per person per month.

A more detailed listing of available microfilm will be included in a general review of PAC records relating to native people, to be published by the Treaties and Historical Research Centre in 1983.

1. RG-10 (Records of the Indian Affairs Department)

MICROFILM: All non-restricted files, ledgers, and letterbooks in RG-10 volumes 1-991A, 1078-1133, 1273-1672, 1730-1761, 1819-1837, 1839, 1855-5836, 6001-7194, 7325-7337, 7459-8096, 8114-8129, 8184-8896, 8952-8953, 10017-10031, and 10445-10660.

MICROFILM OR MICROFICHE:

(a) complete lists of files ("box lists") and computerized subject indexes for the Red and Black series (volumes 1855-3251 and 3555-4095); (b) complete list of files ("box list") and computerized subject index to the Schools files, volumes 6001-6491, accession 72/596; and (c) complete list of files and computerized subject index to the "new accessions" (that is, the eleven groups from 72/597 to 72/601 and 72/603 to 73/103). NOTE: THE NEW ACCESSION INDEXES WILL NOT BE AVAILABLE UNTIL LATE 1982. Box lists and subject indexes include file, volume, and microfilm reel references as well as file titles and outside dates.

Note on irregularities in indexing of RG-10 microfilm: Some of the original files in the RG-10 series listed above are restricted, because they contain personal or business information relating to particular individuals or Bands. Some, though not all, appear in the overall subject indexes and lists. Some restricted files have not been microfilmed, and some have been filmed in separate groups. These restricted microfilms are not ordinarily loaned out. In some cases they can be used by researchers in Ottawa, if the permission of DIAND and of the Bands or persons concerned is obtained. Contact the Federal Archives Division of the Public Archives of Canada for details.

Several dozen files in the Black or Western series were omitted from the microfilm of volumes 3555-4095; these are available separately on reel C-11063. A list is available from the Public Records Division.

2. RG-8 (British Military and Naval Records)

Substantial portions of the record group are available. Consult PAC, Manuscript Division, for details.

3. RG 13 (Department of Justice)

Sections A-3 (departmental letterbooks, 1867-1934) and B-2 (Records of the trial of Louis Riel and Riel's private papers, 1873-1886) are available; note that the indexes to the letterbooks (A-1) are not.

4. RG-15 (Department of the Interior)

A few isolated records are available, including the Department's Letters Patent (1883-1950) and some Métis land grant records. Consult PAC (Public Records Division) for details.

5. RG-18 (RCMP)

The RCMPs Yukon regional records (1898-1951) are available.

6. RG-31 (Canada Census Records)

The federal census records for 1825-1881 are available; some regional libraries also hold permanent copies.

7. RG-45 (Geological Survey)

Letterbooks of the Director (1865-1908) and the field notebooks of George Mercer Dawson (1875-1900), some of which include ethnological observations, are available.

8. RG-68 (Registrar-General)

Some indexes and some copies of patents to sold surrendered Indian lands (1845-1960) are available. Consult PAC, Public Records Division, for details.

9. RG-91 (Yukon Territorial Government Records)

The entire collection (1890-1951) is available.

10. Manuscript Groups

Significant portions of the following manuscript groups, including much material relating to native history, are available for loan: MG-1 and MG-4 (Archives of the French Colonies and the Military); MG-11 (Colonial Office Papers); MG-19 (Fur Trade and Indian History); MG-23 and MG-24 (18th and 19th century documents, including the Simcoe, Russell, Colborne, and Strachan papers); MG-26 (Prime Ministers' Papers) and MG-27 (Papers of political figures, including those of Edgar Dewdney, Louis Riel, Alexander Morris, and Adams Archibald).

Contact PAC, Manuscript Division, for details of holdings and restrictions on use.

11. Canadian Government Records (Published)

The following are available on microfiche for interlibrary loan from the National Library of Canada:

Department of Indian Affairs Annual Reports (1867-1975) and various special Pre-Confederation reports on Indian Affairs, including those of 1844-47 and 1858.

NOTE: The National Library of Canada is missing the reports for the years 1868/9, 1887/8, 1970/1 and 1971/2.

Special Joint Committee on the Indian Act — Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence (1946-48).

Senate/House of Commons Joint Committee on Indian Affairs — Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence (1959-1961).

Standing Committee of the House of Commons on Indian Affairs and Human Rights — Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence (1966-1967).

Standing Committee of the House of Commons on Indian Affairs and Northern Development — Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence (1968 to present).

Other Canadian government documents available on microfilm are listed in the National Library of Canada's booklet, *Official Publications Division* (Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services 1981), available free from the Library.

12. United States Government Records

A good selection of American government and related records are available on interlibrary loan from US libraries, although loans through the National Archives in Washington, DC have recently been curtailed. For detailed listings of existing microfilms see *The American Indian: Select Catalog of National Archives Microfilm Publications* (Washington: National Archives and Records Service, 1972) and *Catalog of National Archives Microfilm Publications* (Washington: National Archives and Records Service, 1974). For a guide to the use of these records, see Francis Paul Prucha, *A Bibliographical Guide to the History of Indian - White Relations in the United States* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1977) pp. 3-16. Check with the National Library of Canada, or directly with the National Archives, for further information on loan procedures.

13. British Government Documents (Published)

Some historic British documents - in particular the records of the British Parliament - are available from the National Library of Canada. See the short description in the National Library of Canada's booklet, *Official Publications Division* (Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services, 1981), available free from the Library.

14. University Theses

A good selection of unpublished university theses on Canadian native history is available on microfiche or microfilm, either from the National Library of Canada, or from American sources. Contact the National Library for further information.

15. Miscellaneous Publications

The Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions is putting on microfiche all books ever published on or in Canada. Available to date are approximately 50,000 items published before 1900. See section B.3 (Commercial Firms), below.

B. Buying Microfilm For Private Use

1. Sales by the Public Archives of Canada

Some of the films listed above (including all the non-restricted microfilms of RG-10) can be bought for private use. Consult the Federal Archives Division of the Public Archives of Canada, at the address given in Appendix 4, for details. Below are current prices, not including sales tax. These are valid as of April 1982, but are subject to change.

Price per reel of microfilm (16mm size)......	$ 12.50
(35mm size)......	$ 18.25
Price per card of microfiche.................	$ 0.40
Price per storage envelope (per fiche).......	$ 0.10

A reel may contain anywhere from one to several dozen files, ledgers or other records. RG-10 includes both 16 mm and 35mm reel sizes, depending on the volumes ordered. Note that file lists and subject indexes to the Red and Black Series, the School Files and the New Accessions are available on either reel or fiche.

2. Other archives and libraries

Microfilms made by archives other then the PAC are sometimes available for sale. Consult the institution concerned for details. In some cases, PAC holds copies of "outside" microfilm, and will refer your inquiry to the appropriate archive.

3. Commercial firms

Published *Canadian government reports and minutes* (those listed in section 11, above, as well as some of those in sections 12 and 13) are all available for sale from Micromedia Ltd. Contact their offices at: 144 Front Street West, Toronto, Ontario M5J 1G2, tel. 1-416-593-5211. Prices vary according to the volume of the records and other factors. The cost of a partial run of the DIA *Annual Reports* from 1872 to 1975, as of March 1982, was about $746.00, tax not included; the 1946-48 *Minutes of the Committee on the Indian Act* were $76.00, plus tax. Prices of other records are comparable.

A wide variety of historical and other published books on Canada dating from before 1900, including many relating to Canadian Indians, are available on microfiche from the Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions (P.O. Box 2428, Station "D", OTTAWA, Ontario K1P 5W5, tel. 1-613-563-3629). Their catalogue, *Canada, The Printed Record: A Bibliographic Register With Indexes*, is available in most large reference libraries. Their charge, as of May 1982, is $5.25 per book, regardless of length; discounts are sometimes given on large orders.

C. Libraries Holding Indian Affairs Records (RG-10) on Microfilm

Only RG-10 holdings as of March 1982 are listed here. Parts of other Public Archives of Canada collections, especially the federal censuses (RG-31), the Prime Ministers' Papers (MG-26) and the Colonial Office Papers (MG-11) are also available at some archives or libraries across Canada.

A few Indian organizations and Band Council offices, not listed here, have private reference copies of RG-10 microfilms. These usually include the "Red" or "Black" Series and their indexes. Some allow outside researchers to consult these records by special arrangement.

British Columbia

1. *University of British Columbia (Vancouver)*: (a) Black Series files (all non-restricted files in RG-10 volumes 3555-4095); (b) Black Series registers and register indexes (RG-10 volumes 4096-4375); (c) Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs Letterbooks (RG-10 volumes 1078-1133); (d) B.C. Inspectorate, Agency, and miscellaneous local records (reels C-13908 to 13933, C-14264 to 14279, and C-14876 to 14881 or approximately RG-10 volumes 1310-1390, 1442-1493, 1565-1566, 1583-1590, 1622, and 1646-1661).

   (*Available at*: Government Publications and Microforms Division, University of British Columbia Library, 1965 Main Mall, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1Y3; tel. 1-604-228-2584).

2. *Provincial Archives of British Columbia (Victoria)*: (a) Black Series files (all non-restricted Files in RG-10 volumes 3555-4095); (b) Black Series File list and computerized subject index; (c) miscellaneous records relating to or created by B.C. Superintendencies, Inspectorates, Agencies, etc. (RG-10 volumes 1310-1328, 1336-1392, 1442-1449, 1451-1495, 1563-1567, 1583-1591, 1648-1654, and 1658-1665); (d) miscellaneous files on Indian Affairs in B.C., concerning schools, game laws, fisheries, military service, etc. (parts of RG-10 volumes 6001-6002, 6031, 6036-6040, 6422-6423, 6731-6737, 6762-6765); (e) records of the B.C. Indian Reserve Commission, 1877-1910, and the McKenna-McBride Commission (RG-10 volumes 1273-1286); (f) computerized index and file list for the School files Series (for the files themselves see section (d), above); and (g) Schools Branch letter-books and related accounts (RG-10 volumes 1287-1306).

   (*Available at*: Reference Room, Provincial Archives of British Columbia, 655 Belleville, St., Victoria, B.C., V8V 1X4; tel. 1-604-387-3620).

Alberta

1. University of Calgary: (a) Black Series files (all non-restricted files in RG-10 volumes 3555-4095; ON ORDER AS OF MARCH 1982 -- NOT YET AVAILABLE FOR RESEARCH); (b) Black Series registers and register indexes -- part only (RG-10 volumes 4095-4246); (c) Red Series files (all non-restricted files in RG-10 volumes 1855-3251; (d) Red Series registers and register indexes (RG-10 volumes 3252-3554 approximately)); (e) Red and Black Series Box Lists and computerized subject indexes (APPARENTLY ON ORDER AS OF MARCH 1982-NOT YET AVAILABLE FOR RESEARCH); (f) Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs Letterbooks (RG-10 volumes 1078-1133); and (g) Headquarters Letterbooks (RG-10 volumes 4376-5836).

   (Available at: Microfilm Section, University of Calgary Library, Third Floor, 2500 University Drive N.W., Calgary, Alberta, T2N 1N4; tel. 1-403-284-5962).

2. Glenbow-Alberta Institute Archives (Calgary): (a) two isolated Black Series files on the Kootenay Indians (RG-10 volume 3719 file 22673 and volume 3738 file 28013); (b) Treaty annuity paylists for Treaty 4 (1874-1900), Treaty 6 (1876-1900), Treaty 7 (1877-1900) and Treaty 8 (1899-1900). (Headquarters copies, from DIAND, Ottawa, Programme Reference Centre, Treaty Annuity Paylist Collection).

   (Available at: Glenbow-Alberta Institute Archives, 9th Avenue and 1st Street S.E., Calgary, Alberta T2G 0P3; tel. 1-403-264-8300)

3. Provincial Archives of Alberta (Edmonton): (a) Black Series files (all non-restricted files in RG-10, volumes 3555-4095); (b) Schools Files (RG-10 volumes 6001-6491); (c) computerized subject indexes to the Black Series and Schools files.

   (Available at: Provincial Archives of Alberta, 12845-102d Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta, T5N 1M6; tel. 1-403-427-1750).

4. Nakoda Institute (Morley): (a) All non-restricted microfilm of RG-10 that is available to date (with all computerized subject indexes); (b) the entire collection (about 50,000 titles) of pre-1900 books on Canada microfilmed by the Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions. (NOTE: PART OF COLLECTION IS STILL ON ORDER AND IS NOT YET AVAILABLE FOR RESEARCH).

   (Available at: Nakoda Institute, c/o Stoney Indian Tribe, Morley, Alberta, T0L 1N0; tel. 1-403-881-3949/881-3951)

Saskatchewan

Saskatchewan Archives Board (Regina): Extracts from isolated Black Series files on Saskatchewan subjects, microfilmed as SAB reel no. 2.575. Files covered are: RG-10 vol. 3573 file 136G; v. 3666 f. 10181; v. 3682 f. 12667; v. 3729 f. 26137; v. 3732 f. 26623; v. 3761 f. 32182; v. 3782 f. 40468-1; v. 3870 f. 88298; v. 3984 v. 167049; and v. 4053 f. 379203-1 and 379203-2.

(Available at: Saskatchewan Archives Board (Regina), University of Regina, Regina, Saskatchewan, S4S 0A2; tel. 1-306-565-4068).

Manitoba

1. Provincial Archives of Manitoba: Selected Schools Files relating to Manitoba, with shelf list and computerized subject index. (Files are taken from RG-10 volumes 6001-6319 and 6480-6491, on microfilm reels C-7953 to 7963, C-8134 to 8142, C-8146 to 8151, C-8639 to 8666, and C-8800.) (NOTE THAT REELS C-8134 to 8142 and C-8147 to 8151 ARE NOT YET CATALOGUED OR AVAILABLE FOR RESEARCH AS OF MARCH 1982).

   (Available at: Provincial Archives of Manitoba, Manitoba Archives Building, 200 Vaughan St., Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3C 1T5; tel. 1-204-944-3971).

2. Treaty and Aboriginal Rights Research Centre of Manitoba: (a) Black Series files (all non-restricted files in RG-10 volumes 3555-4095); (b) computerized subject indexes and shelf lists for the Black Series; (c) documents on land matters selected from volumes 1078-1132 (DSGIA Letterbooks); (d) non-restricted files in volumes 6492-6925 and 6943-8096; (e) Manitoba Treaty annuity paylists, 1871 - c. 1900, from volumes 9350-9380; and (f) a large collection of related historical materials from collections other than RG-10.

   (Available at: Treaty and Aboriginal Rights Research Centre of Manitoba, 300-191 Lombard Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3B 0X1; tel. 1-204-943-6456. Note that special arrangements should be made with the Director to consult these records, as the collection is also used for current claims research).

3. University of Brandon: Black Series files (all non-restricted files in RG-10 volumes 3555-4095; NOT YET CATALOGUED AS OF MARCH 1982 - TO BE AVAILABLE LATER IN YEAR).

   (Available at: Brandon University Library, Brandon, Manitoba, R7A 6A9, tel: 1-204-728-9520).

Ontario

1. Archives of Ontario (Toronto): No holdings as yet, but the Archives expects to acquire parts of RG-10 through the PACs diffusion program in the foreseeable future.

2. Department of Indian Affairs Library (Ottawa): Holds all non-restricted microfilm of RG-10 available to date (with all computerized subject indexes). Collection is to be expanded as microfilming continues.

   (Available at: Department of Indian Affairs Library, 14th Floor, 10 Wellington Street, Hull, Quebec; tel. 1-819-997-0799).

3. Trent University (Peterborough): A small selection of early Indian Affairs records, including records of the Superintendent's Office, records of the Military Commission for Indian Affairs at Albany, and Western Post records, 1677-1855 (RG-10 volumes 1819-1832, 1836, 1837, and 1839, microlfilm reels C-1220 to C-1224).

   (Available at: The Archives, Trent University Library, Peterborough, Ontario, K9H 2N3, tel. 1-705-748-1413).

Quebec

No known holdings.

New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland

No known holdings.

Yukon and Northwest Territories

No known holdings.

APPENDIX 4

ADDRESSES FOR RESEARCHERS

ARCHIVES, LIBRARIES, INDIAN ASSOCIATIONS, GOVERNMENT OFFICES, AND OTHER RESOURCES

(MARCH 1982)

Listed here are the addresses and telephone numbers of the main collections of records used by researchers working on Indian history and claims.

This list does not show hours of opening or other special information, since these are subject to change. When you plan a research trip, be sure to contact the offices you want to visit in advance to find out about any unusual access problems. To avoid postal delays, always use special mailing addresses where these are given.

The addresses are organized under the following nine headings:

A. Federal and Provincial Archives
B. Other Archives (Private and Specialized Collections)
C. Church Archives
D. Map, Picture, Film and Sound Archives
E. Indian Associations
F. Department of Indian Affairs Records Offices
G. Other Federal Government Records Offices
H. Libraries in Ottawa
I. Sources of Legal Information

A. FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES:

PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA

395 Wellington Street,
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N3

General Information: (1-613) 995-5138
Federal Archives Division: (1-613) 996-8507
Manuscript Division: (1-613) 995-8094
Family History Consultant: (1-613) 996-7458
Messages (Commissionaire): (1-613) 992-2562

A. Federal and Provincial Archives (continued)

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF MAN:
CANADIAN ETHNOLOGY SERVICE (MANUSCRIPT COLLECTION)

Ashton Press Building,
Northside Road,
Nepean, Ontario

Mailing Address:
National Museum of Man,
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M8

Curator of Ethnology Manuscripts,
Louise Dallaire: (1-613) 996-4540
Librarian, Elaine Slone: (1-613) 998-3924

Holdings: Field notes, interviews and museum correspondence on Canadian native peoples, including the papers of Marius Barbeau, Diamond Jenness, Edward Sapir, and many contemporary anthropologists.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF MAN: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA

Address: same as Canadian Ethnology Service (above)

Curator of Scientific Records,
Geneviève Eustache: (1-613) 996-5250

Holdings: Records and indexes relating to archaeological sites across Canada.

CANADIAN INDIAN RIGHTS COLLECTION (NATIONAL LIBRARY OF CANADA)

J. Alfred Fisher,
Head, Canadian Indian Rights Collection,
National Library of Canada,
Room 215, 395 Wellington Street,
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N3 (1-613) 992-6628

Holdings: Book and manuscript collections of the former Canadian Indian Rights Commission, and related materials on native history and claims.

PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

655 Belleville Street,
Victoria, B.C.
V8V 1X4 (1-604) 387-5885

PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES OF ALBERTA

12845-102nd Avenue,
Edmonton, Alberta
T5N 0M6 (1-403) 427-1750

SASKATCHEWAN ARCHIVES BOARD

Regina Office,
University of Regina,
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4S 0A2 (1-306) 565-4066

Saskatoon Office,
University of Saskatchewan
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7N 0W0 (1-306) 664-5832

A. Federal and Provincial Archives (continued)

PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES OF MANITOBA

Main Floor, Section B,
Manitoba Archives Building,
200 Vaughan Street,
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 1T5 (1-204) 944-3738/3971

ARCHIVES OF ONTARIO

77 Grenville Street,
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 2R9 (1-416) 965-4039

ARCHIVES NATIONALES DU QUEBEC

C.P. 10450,
Pavillon Casault,
Université Laval,
Sainte-Foy, Québec,
G1V 4N1 (1-418) 643-2167

PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES OF NEW BRUNSWICK

Mailing Address:
Box 6000,
Fredericton, New Brunswick,
E3B 5H1 (1-506) 453-2637

PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF NOVA SCOTIA

6016 University Avenue,
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3H 1W4 (1-902) 423-9115

PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES OF NEWFOUNDLAND

Colonial Building,
Military Road,
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1C 2C9 (1-709) 753-9390

PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Mailing Address:
P.O. Box 7000,
Charlottetown, P.E.I.
C1A 7M4 (1-902) 892-7949

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES ARCHIVES

Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre,
Yellowknife, N.W.T.
X1A 2L9 (1-403) 873-7551

YUKON ARCHIVES

2071-2nd Avenue,
Whitehorse, Y.T.

Mailing Address:
Box 2703,
Whitehorse, Y.T.
Y1A 2C6 (1-403) 667-5321

B. OTHER ARCHIVES (PRIVATE AND SPECIALIZED COLLECTIONS)

This is only a selection of the largest archives holding material relating to Indian history. The best guide to archives in Canada is the *Directory of Canadian Archives* (Ottawa: Bureau of Canadian Archivists, 1981). For fuller lists of archives and museums relating to native people specifically, see *The Native Directory* (Ottawa: National Indian Brotherhood/Assembly of First Nations, 1981), Simon Brascoupé, *Directory of North American Indian Museums and Cultural Centers 1981* (Niagara Falls, N.Y.: North American Indian Museums Association, 1980), the *Directory of Canadian Museums and Related Institutions* (Ottawa: Canadian Museums Association, 1981), John E. Hunter's *Inventory of Ethnological Collections in Museums of the United States and Canada*, 2nd edition (New York: Wenner-Area Foundation for Anthropological Research, 1967), and R.S. Allen's *Native Studies in Canada: A Research Guide* (Ottawa: DIAND, Treaties and Historical Research Centre, 1982).

For US institutions see *The Native American Directory. Alaska, Canada, United States* (San Carlos, Ariz.: National Native American Co-operative, 1982), Arnold Marquis, *A Guide to America's Indians. Ceremonials, Reservations and Museums* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1974), and, for U.S. archival collections, Francis Paul Prucha's *A Bibliographical Guide to the History of Indian-White Relations in the United States* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1977).

BOREAL INSTITUTE FOR NORTHERN STUDIES (LIBRARY)

C.W. 401,
Biological Sciences Building,
University of Alberta,
Edmonton, Alberta
T6G 2E9 (1-403) 432-4409

Holdings: Theses, archival material and research data relating to northern Canadian native peoples. The recent closure of the Boreal Institute has left the fate of the library temporarily uncertain.

CENTRE D'ETUDES NORDIQUES

Université Laval,
Cité universitaire,
Ste-Foy, Québec
G1K 7P4 (1-418) 656-2131

Holdings: Research material relating to native peoples of the Canadian north.

GLENBOW - ALBERTA INSTITUTE ARCHIVES

Glenbow Centre,
9th Avenue and 1st Street S.E.,
Calgary, Alberta
T2G 0P3 (1-403) 264-8300

Holdings: Records relating to Indian and Métis groups throughout western Canada.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY ARCHIVES

Shirlee Anne Smith,
Archivist, Hudson's Bay Company,
Provincial Archives of Manitoba,
200 Vaughan Street,
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 1T5 (1-204) 944-3738

Holdings: Historic records of the Hudson's Bay Company relating to the fur trade and native peoples.

MCCORD MUSEUM (ARCHIVES)

690 Sherbrooke Street West,
Montreal, Quebec
H3A 1E9 (1-514) 392-4778

Holdings: Records relating to explorations and the fur trade across Canada.

METROPOLITAN TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY (BALDWIN ROOM)

789 Yonge Street,
Toronto, Ontario
M4W 2G8 (1-416) 928-5275

Holdings: Records relating to pre-Confederation exploration, Indian administration, and missions in Ontario and western Canada.

NORTHERN STUDIES LIBRARY (MCGILL UNIVERSITY)

Centre for Northern Studies and Research,
McGill University,
1020 Pine Avenue West,
Montreal, Quebec
H3A 1A2 (1-514) 392-8202

Holdings: Research collections related to the native people of northern Canada.

NORTHERN RESEARCH INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION SERVICE

The Co-Ordinator, Northern Social Research Division,
Northern Affairs Program,
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development,
9th Floor, 10 Wellington Street,
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4 (1-819) 997-9666

Holdings: Information on recent and current research in the North, particularly social research. Service open to public but copies of reports, etc., must be consulted in the Service's library.

UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO (REGIONAL COLLECTION)

Mr. Ed Phelps,
D.B. Weldon Library,
1151 Richmond Street,
London, Ontario
N6A 3K7 (1-519) 679-6213

Holdings: Archival records relating to the Indian people of southwestern Ontario and the Great Lakes region.

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA MUSEUM OF ANTHROPOLOGY

6393 N.W. Marine Drive,
Vancouver, B.C.
V6T 1W5 (1-604) 228-5087

Holdings: Archival material and photographs relating to the Museum's work, and especially to its Northwest Coast art and artifact collections. Visits to the archive section are by appointment only.

B. Other Archives (continued)

WOODLAND INDIAN CULTURAL EDUCATIONAL CENTRE

P.O. Box 1506,
Brantford, Ontario
N3T 5V6 (1-519) 759-2653

Holdings: Archival and other material relating to the Indian people of southern Ontario, and particularly to the Six Nations.

C. CHURCH ARCHIVES

Note: Only the central archives of each church are listed. In most cases you will also find important records scattered among public, private, provincial and local archives. To locate these, consult your Provincial Archives, or the Directory of Canadian Archives (Ottawa: Bureau of Canadian Archivists, 1981).

ANGLICAN CHURCH OF CANADA ARCHIVES

General Synod Archives,
Church House,
600 Jarvis Street,
Toronto, Ontario
M4Y 2J6 (1-416) 924-9192

CANADIAN BAPTIST ARCHIVES

McMaster Divinity College,
Hamilton, Ontario
L8S 4K1 (1-416) 525-9140, ex. 4401

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN CANADA ARCHIVES

Knox College Library,
59 St. George Street,
Toronto, Ontario
M5S 2E6 (1-416) 595-1277

ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHIVES

Most of the records relating to Catholic Indian missions in Canada remain in the hands of local parishes, dioceses and individual missionary orders. For addresses, see two guides published by the Saint Paul University Research Centre in the Religious History of Canada: Abridged Guide to the Archives of Religious Communities in Canada (Ottawa: St. Paul University, 1974) and Abridged Guide to the Archives of Catholic Dioceses in Canada (Ottawa: St. Paul University, 1981).

One important central archive - that of the Oblate Order of Mary Immaculate - is in Ottawa:

Archives Deschâtelets,
175 rue Main,
Ottawa, Ontario
K1S 1C3 (1-613) 237-0580 (Fr. Gaston Carrière, archivist)

Holdings: Manuscripts, photographs, and publications relating to Oblate missions across Canada, including material copied from local and foreign collections. Visits by appointment only.

C. Church Archives (continued)

UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA ARCHIVES

Victoria University,
Avenue Road at Queen's Park Crescent,
Toronto, Ontario
M5S 2C4 (1-416) 978-3832

Holdings: A substantial collection of records relating to missions of the churches which united in 1925 to form the present United Church of Canada (that is, the Methodist, Presbyterian, Congregationalist, Evangelical and United Brethren churches).

D. MAP, PICTURE, FILM AND SOUND ARCHIVES

1. MAPS

Most local and university libraries have small historic map collections. Listed here are the three central federal collections, the most important sources of historic and legal maps for researchers working on Indian history. Other map archives are listed in Lorraine Dubreuil, Directory of Canadian Map Collections (4th edition; Ottawa: Association of Canadian Map Libraries, 1980).

NATIONAL MAP COLLECTION

Public Archives of Canada,
4th Floor, 395 Wellington Street,
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N4 (1-613) 995-1077

LEGAL SURVEYS SECTION, LANDS AND MEMBERSHIP DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

Map Collection,
18th Floor,
10 Wellington Street,
Hull, Quebec.

Mailing Address:
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4 (1-819) 994-3666

CANADA LANDS SURVEY RECORDS

Legal Surveys Division, Surveys and Mapping Branch,
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources,
535-615 Booth Street,
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E9

(1-613) 995-4481 (to consult historic maps)
(1-613) 994-5225 (map sales counter, 580 Booth Street, to buy current maps)

2. PICTURES AND PHOTOGRAPHS

Listed here are the Canadian archives with the largest picture collections relating to native people. There are many other important collections, especially in the individual provincial archives and in certain American museums. For further addresses, see Alain Clavet, Guide to Canadian Photographic Archives (Ottawa: Public Archives of Canada, 1979).

D. Map, Picture, Film and Sound Archives (continued)

NATIONAL PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION

Public Archives of Canada,
3rd Floor, 395 Wellington Street,
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N3 (1-613) 992-3884

NATIONAL PICTURE COLLECTION (pictures other than photographs)

Public Archives of Canada,
3rd Floor, 395 Wellington Street,
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N3 (1-613) 995-1300

NATIONAL FILM BOARD (PHOTOTHEQUE)

Personnel Records Centre,
Tunney's pasture,
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M9 (1-613) 593-5826

Holdings: Still pictures of modern native people and communities. Detailed subject index available in the office. About one-tenth of collection is catalogued in the NFB's *Canada Picture Index*, Vols. 1-6; vol. 7 is entitled *Photothèque: Photos Canada* (Ottawa: National Film Board, various dates).

NOTMAN PHOTOGRAPHIC ARCHIVES

McCord Museum,
690 Sherbrooke Street West,
Montreal, Quebec
H3A 1E9 (1-514) 392-4781/293-4782

YUKON ARCHIVES PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION

Yukon Archives,
2071-2nd Avenue,
Whitehorse, Y.T.

Mailing Address:
Box 2703,
Whitehorse, Y.T.
Y1A 2C9 (1-403) 667-5321

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY ARCHIVES (Photo Collection)

Provincial Archives of Manitoba,
200 Vaughan Street,
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 1T5 (1-204) 994-3738

Holdings: Photographs of native people, 19th and 20th centuries. See John Murdoch, *Photographic Holdings of the Hudson's Bay Company* [Rupert House, Que.]: Cree Way Project, 1974.

GLENBOW - ALBERTA INSTITUTE ARCHIVES (Photo Collection)

The Glenbow Museum,
9th Avenue and 1st Street S.E.,
Calgary, Alberta
T2G 0P3 (1-403) 264-8300

BRITISH COLUMBIA PROVINCIAL MUSEUM

Parliament Buildings,
Victoria, British Columbia
V8W 1A1 (1-604) 387-6514

D. Map, Picture, Film and Sound Archives (continued)

3. FILM AND SOUND

This section lists only federal film libraries. Most provincial museums, and many of the local Indian resource centres (listed in *The Native Directory*) also have collections of filmstrips, tapes, and films.

NATIONAL FILM BOARD

150 Kent Street,
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M9 (1-613) 992-3848 (Film Librarian)

Holdings: Recent fictional and non-fictional films relating to native people. For older or ethnographic films, see the addresses listed below. Subject catalogues are available. Researchers can arrange to borrow or view NFB films through the Board's Ottawa and Regional offices and through Canadian embassies/consulates abroad. For addresses of NFB outlets outside Ottawa, consult a local federal government information office.

NATIONAL FILM, TELEVISION AND SOUND ARCHIVES (PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA)

West Memorial Building,
344 Wellington Street,
Ottawa, Ontario

Mailing Address:
395 Wellington Street,
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N3 (Librarian): (1-613) 995-1311;
visits by appointment are advised.

Holdings: Concentrates on oral history recordings, Canadian commercial films and TV shows, and government productions. Researchers can arrange to view many commercial and ethnographic films relating to Canadian native people at or through this office.

Holdings: Concentrates on the making of current ethnographic and technical films relating to native people. For older material of the same type, see the Canadian Ethnology Service archives, listed below.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF MAN — CANADIAN ETHNOLOGY SERVICE COLLECTIONS

Ashton Press Building,
Northside Road,
Nepean, Ontario

Mailing Address:
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M8 (Ethnology archivist): (1-613) 996-4540;
visits by appointment are advised.

Holdings: Ethnographic films relating to Canadian native people. Partially catalogued by region and subject. A number of the Service's older holdings are also available for viewing at the National Film, TV and Sound Archives (see above).

E. INDIAN ASSOCIATIONS

Listed here are the main Indian organizations, and the national Inuit and Métis associations, as of March 1982. Not all Indian bands in any given area are members of the local organization. Representation in some areas is divided among several associations. A more complete list (including Indian Bands, special-purpose organizations, and local Inuit, Métis and non-status groups) is given in *The Native Directory* (Ottawa: National Indian Brotherhood/Assembly of First Nations, 1981). American organizations are listed in the *Native American Directory* (San Carlos, Ariz.: National Native American Co-Operative, 1982).

Except where noted otherwise, the historical research office of each group is located at the head office.

1. NATIONAL

Assembly of First Nations
(formerly the National Indian Brotherhood)
5th Floor, 222 Queen Street,
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5V9 (1-613) 236-0673

Native Council of Canada (Métis and Non-Status Indians)
5th Floor, 170 Laurier Avenue West,
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5V5 (1-613) 238-3511

Inuit Tapirisat of Canada
3d floor, 176 Gloucester St.,
Ottawa, Ontario
K2P 0A6 (613) 238-8181

2. MARITIMES

Union of New Brunswick Indians
35 Dedam Street,
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3A 2V2 (1-506) 472-6281/523-6144

Union of Nova Scotia Indians
P.O. Box 961,
Sydney, N.S.
B1P 6J4 (1-902) 758-2048/758-3856/539-4107

Newfoundland Indian Government (Ktaqmkukewey Mi'kmawey Sagnawuti)
Conne River,
Bay D'Espoir, Newfoundland
A0H 1J0 (1-709) 882-2303

Naskapi-Montagnais Innu Association
Northwest River,
Labrador, Newfoundland
A0P 1M0 (1-709) 497-8353/8592

Abegweit Band
P.O. Box 220,
Cornwall, P.E.I
C0A 1H0 (1-902) 675-3842/892-9584

Lennox Island Band
Lennox Island, P.E.I
C0B 1P0 (1-902) 831-2779/882-2002

E. Indian Associations (continued)

3. QUEBEC

Confédération des Indiens du Québec (CIQ)
P.O. Box 810,
Kahnawake, Quebec
J0L 1B0 (1-514) 632-7321

Association des chefs et conseils algonquins
782-3d Avenue,
Val d'Or, Québec (1-819) 825-5191

Conseil Attikamek - Montagnais
Boulevard Bastien,
Village des Hurons,
Lorette, Quebec
G0A 4V0 (1-418) 842-0277

Grand Council of the Crees of Quebec/Cree Regional Authority
1500 Sullivan Road,
Val d'Or, Quebec
J9P 1M1 (1-819) 825-3402

4. ONTARIO

Chiefs of Ontario
2 Carlton Street, Suite 1411,
Toronto, Ontario
M5B 1J3 (1-416) 596-0618

Association of Iroquois and Allied Indians (A.I.A.I.)
920 Commissioners Road East,
London, Ontario
N5Z 3J1 (1-519) 681-3551

908-77 Metcalfe Street,
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5L6 (1-613) 232-1710/1719

Research Office:
R.R. #3,
Wallaceburg, Ontario
N8A 4K9 (1-619) 627-1475

Union of Ontario Indians
2nd Floor, 27 Queen Street East,
Toronto, Ontario
M5C 1R2 (1-416) 366-3527
(1-613) 563-0178 (Ottawa office)

Ontario Reserves Association (Six Nations and Mississaugas of the Credit)
Office of the Secretary,
Ohsweken, Ontario
N0A 1M0 (1-519) 445-2084

Grand Council Treaty No. 3
P.O. Box 1720,
Kenora, Ontario
P9N 3X7 (1-807) 548-4214/5

Grand Council Treaty No. 9
71-3rd Avenue,
Timmins, Ontario
P4N 1C2 (1-705) 267-7911

E. Indian Associations (continued)

5. PRAIRIES

Four Nations Confederacy
274 Garry Street,
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 1H3 (1-204) 944-8245

Manitoba Keewatinowi Okimakanak
145-74 Caribou Road,
Thompson, Manitoba
R8N 0L3 No telephone as yet. Contact individual chiefs for information.

Treaty and Aboriginal Rights Research Centre of Manitoba
300-191 Lombard Avenue,
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 0X1 (1-204) 943-6456
Note: This office serves all Manitoba Indian organizations.

Federation of Saskatchewan Indians
1114 Central Avenue,
Prince Albert, Saskatchewan
S6V 5T2 (1-306) 764-3411

(Research Office)
Box 4066,
109 Hodsman Road,
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 3R9 (1-306) 525-9842

Indian Association of Alberta
General Delivery,
Winterburn, Alberta
T0E 2N0 (1-403) 487-0070

(Ottawa Office)
3rd Floor, 100 Gloucester Street,
Ottawa, Ontario
K2P 0A4 (1-613) 235-6701

6. BRITISH COLUMBIA

Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs
440 West Hastings Street,
Vancouver, B.C.
V6B 1L1 (1-604) 684-0231

Aboriginal Council of B.C.
c/o Bill Wilson,
United Native Nations,
240-2609 Granville St.,
Vancouver, B.C.
V6H 3H3 (1-604) 732-3726

7. NORTH

Dene Nation
P.O. Box 2338,
Yellowknife, N.W.T.
X0E 1H0 (1-403) 873-4081

E. Indian Associations (continued)

Council for Yukon Indians
22 Nisutlin Drive,
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 2S5 (1-403) 667-7631
and
704-151 Slater Street,
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5H3 (1-613) 236-9844

8. UNITED STATES

National Congress of American Indians
202 "E" Street N.E.,
Washington, D.C.
U.S.A. 20002 (1-202) 546-1168

Note: This organization occupies a position similar to that of the Assembly of First Nations in Canada.

F. DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS (DIAND) RECORDS OFFICES

To gain access to all Ottawa offices listed in this section, researchers register with the Treaties and Historical Research Centre. For access to records in DIAND Regional and District offices, contact the relevant office directly.

Telephone numbers in Hull, Quebec, can be dialled from Ottawa without long-distance charges.

OTTAWA/HULL OFFICES

GENERAL ADDRESS:

Indian-Inuit Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development,
North Tower, Terrasses de la Chaudière,
10 Wellington Street,
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address -- all Ottawa offices of DIAND:
Indian-Inuit Affairs Program,
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development,
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

TREATIES AND HISTORICAL RESEARCH CENTRE

Room 1924, 10 Wellington Street, Hull

(1-819) 994-1182

INDIAN LAND REGISTRY (formal documentation relating to past and current land transactions)

18th Floor, 10 Wellington Street, Hull

(1-819) 994-3666

F. Department of Indian Affairs (continued)

LEGAL SURVEYS (map collection)

18th Floor, 10 Wellington Street, Hull

(1-819) 994-3366

PROGRAM REFERENCE CENTRE (historical statistics, DIAND internal publications, and miscellaneous membership and economic information)

16th Floor, 10 Wellington Street, Hull

(1-819) 997-9117

INDIAN MEMBERSHIP SECTION (information on status and membership)

18th Floor, 10 Wellington Street, Hull

(1-819) 994-3980/994-4007

INDIAN-INUIT PROGRAM INFORMATION AND SERVICES (current political, statistical and policy information)

Room 1619, 10 Wellington Street, Hull

(1-819) 997-0060

DEPARTMENTAL PUBLICATIONS DISTRIBUTION COUNTER

Main Floor, 10 Wellington Street, Hull

(1-819) 997-0380

OFFICE OF NATIVE CLAIMS (current Indian claims)

20th Floor, 10 Wellington Street, Hull

(1-819) 994-1200

REGIONAL OFFICES

ATLANTIC REGION

Indian and Inuit Affairs,
40 Havelock Street,
Amherst, N.S.

Mailing Address:
P.O. Box 160,
Amherst, Nova Scotia
B4H 3Z3 (Information): (1-902) 667-3818

QUEBEC REGION

Indian and Inuit Affairs,
Ste-Foy, Quebec

Mailing Address:
P.O. Box 8300,
Ste-Foy, Quebec
G1V 4C7 (1-418) 694-4903

F. Department of Indian Affairs (continued)

ONTARIO REGION

Indian and Inuit Affairs,
5th Floor, 55 St. Clair Avenue East,
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 2P8 (1-416) 966-6544

MANITOBA REGION

Indian and Inuit Affairs,
11th Floor, 275 Portage Avenue,
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 3A3 (1-204) 949-4928

SASKATCHEWAN REGION

Indian and Inuit Affairs,
2332-11th Avenue,
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 2G7 (1-306) 359-6421

ALBERTA REGION

Indian and Inuit Affairs,
4th Floor, 9942-108th Street,
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 2J5 (1-403) 420-2836

BRITISH COLUMBIA REGION

Indian and Inuit Affairs,
Pacific Centre Ltd., 700 West Georgia Street,
P.O. Box 10061,
Vancouver, B.C.
V7Y 1C1 (1-604) 544-1296/1298

YUKON REGION

Indian and Inuit Affairs,
Whitehorse, Y.T.

Mailing Address:
P.O. Box 4100,
Whitehorse, Y.T.
Y1A 3S9 (1-403) 667-7855

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES REGION

Indian and Inuit Affairs,
Bellanca Building, 4914-50th Street,
Yellowknife, N.W.T.

Mailing Address:
P.O. Box 2760,
Yellowknife, N.W.T.
X0E 1H0 (1-403) 920-8283

INDIAN MINERALS ADMINISTRATION OFFICES

EASTERN REGION

Indian Minerals (East),
Suite 302, 1 Front Street West,
Toronto, Ontario
M5J 1A4 (1-416) 369-4615

F. Department of Indian Affairs (continued)

WESTERN REGION
Indian Minerals (West),
Government of Canada Building,
Room 654, 220-4th Avenue S.E.
Calgary, Alberta

Mailing Address:
P.O. Box 2924, Station M,
Calgary, Alberta
T2P 2M7 (1-403) 231-5625

G. OTHER FEDERAL GOVERNMENT RECORDS OFFICES

Each Federal department has its own rules for granting public access to current records. The offices listed below have made information on Indian issues available to researchers in the past (subject to restrictions described in Appendix 2 of this book).

To locate and gain access to the records of departments not listed here, contact: the department's "Research" division (if it has one); or the head of the department's Administration Branch; or the office of the Minister or Deputy Minister. In regional or local offices, approach the section responsible for the subject you are researching, or else the Director or Superintendent of the office.

NORTHERN AFFAIRS PROGRAM (DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT)

Treaties and Historical Research Centre (see note below)
Room 1924, 10 Wellington Street,
Hull, P.Q.

Mailing Address:
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4 (1-819) 994-1182

Holdings: Records relating to native affairs in the N.W.T. and Yukon, and to departmental research on northern affairs generally. At the moment, researchers must request access to Northern Affairs files by contacting the Treaties and Historical Research Centre of the Indian-Inuit Affairs Program.

PARKS CANADA (DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT)

Program Management Division,
5th Floor, 10 Wellington Street,
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1G2 (1-819) 994-1790

Holdings: Records relating to: (a) National Parks across Canada - current and historical; (b) current research on Federal "historic sites", including those connected with the fur trade; (c) archaeological research; and (d) files relating to certain western Indian reserves from the old Dominion Lands Branch series of the Interior Department, held by the Realty Policy Division (tel. 1-819-994-2444); a list of these files is available from the archivist in charge of RG-15, Public Archives of Canada (tel. 996-8507).

G. Other Federal Records Offices (continued)

CANADA LANDS SURVEY RECORDS (DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES)

Legal Surveys Division,
Surveys and Mapping Branch,
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources,
535-615 Booth Street,
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E9 (1-613) 995-4481

Holdings: Historic maps, surveyors' field notes, and some files relating to surveys of Indian reserves, settlements, and adjacent lands since 1867. Most (but not all) are also available on microfiche in the Legal Surveys Section of DIAND.

PRIVY COUNCIL (ORDER IN COUNCIL SECTION)

Office of the Privy Council,
Room 320, 85 Sparks Street,
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0A3 (1-613) 992-3020

Holdings: Copies of, and indexes to, federal Orders-in-Council passed in the last five years. Orders more than five years old are found in the Public Archives of Canada, Federal Archives Division, Record Group 2, Series 1.

REGISTRATION OF LAND PATENTS (DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AND CORPORATE AFFAIRS)

Chief of Registration, Registrar-General's Office,
Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs,
Place Du Portage, Tower I, 50 Victoria Street,
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C9 (1-819) 997-1265

Holdings: Land patents issued to confirm grants of surrendered Indian lands sold to non-Indians, dating from 1867 to the present day. Copies of patents up to about 1960 are also held by the Indian Land Registry, DIAND.

NATIVE HEALTH SERVICES (HEALTH AND WELFARE CANADA)

Native Health Services Division,
Medical Services Branch, Health and Welfare Canada,
19th Floor, Jeanne Mance Building,
Tunney's Pasture,
Ottawa, Ontario

Mailing Address:
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0K9

Information officer (1-613) 996-8025
Records manager (1-613) 996-8348
Reference collection (1-613) 995-3561
Native health policy consultant (1-613) 996-0737

Holdings: Historic policy, hospital, and case files of the Indian and Native Health Services section, dating back to the 1920s; and current research and reference collections on native health.

G. Other Federal Records Offices (continued)

NATIVE CITIZENS' DIRECTORATE (SECRETARY OF STATE)

Department of the Secretary of State,
29th Floor, 15 Eddy Street,
Terrasses de la Chaudière,
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:
Secretary of State,
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M3 (1-819) 994-2066

Holdings: Recent federal records on native organizations and Métis/non-status claims activities.

NORTHERN PIPELINE AGENCY

Office of the Commissioner,
8th Floor, Victoria Building,
140 Wellington Street,
Ottawa, Ontario

Mailing Address:
P.O. Box 1605, Postal Station "B",
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5A0 (1-613) 992-9652

Holdings: Records relating to northern pipeline research. Note that the Agency also has regional offices in Calgary, Whitehorse and Vancouver.

CANADIAN WILDLIFE SERVICE (DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT)

Place Vincent Massey,
351 St. Joseph Boulevard,
Hull, Quebec
K1A 0E7 General Information: (1-819) 997-1271
Migratory Birds section: (1-819) 997-1123

Holdings: Information on wildlife and conservation research generally.

H. LIBRARIES IN OTTAWA

For addresses of provincial or university libraries near you, look in a telephone directory or ask at your local public library.

Listed here are some Ottawa libraries that you may find useful on research trips. All are open to the public, but ordinarily no books can be taken out. Most have photocopy services: charges for copying vary from none to 25 cents per page.

1. NATIONAL LIBRARY OF CANADA

2nd Floor, 395 Wellington Street,
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N4

Enquiries and General Reference	(1-613) 995-9481
Circulation Desk	(1-613) 996-3260
Interlibrary Loan	(1-613) 995-7591
Canadian Government Documents	(1-613) 996-3842
Newspapers Collection	(1-613) 996-1338
Rare Books Collection	(1-613) 996-1318

H. Libraries in Ottawa (continued)

Note: Researchers can get a special pass and, if supply permits, a book locker allowing them to use material 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Call 996-3260 for information.

2. PUBLIC ARCHIVES LIBRARY

2d floor, 395 Wellington Street,
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N3 (1-613) 992-2669

Holdings: Good general reference collection of Canadian government documents and historical sources. Separate from and smaller than the National Library, but somewhat easier to use.

3. DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS LIBRARY

14th Floor, 10 Wellington Street,
Hull, Quebec (1-819) 997-0797

Holdings: A very good general collection on native affairs.

4. PARKS CANADA LIBRARY

5th Floor, 10 Wellington Street,
Hull, Quebec (1-819) 997-1767

5. PARKS CANADA DOCUMENTATION CENTRE

23rd Floor, 10 Wellington Street,
Hull, Quebec (1-819) 994-2844

Holdings: Unpublished material and indexes relating to parks and wildlife.

6. HEALTH AND WELFARE LIBRARY

8th Floor, Brooke Claxton Building,
Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa (1-613) 996-4434

Holdings: Material on Indian and Inuit health.

7. LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT

Parliament Buildings (Centre Block),
Ottawa, Ontario (1-613) 992-2896

Holdings: Not normally open to the public for general research, but can be used for special work on certain parliamentary and government documents that are not easily available elsewhere.

8. CANADIAN INSTITUTE FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION (CISTI)

Building M-55, National Research Council,
Montreal Road,
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0S2 (1-613) 993-1600

Holdings: Canada's national science and medicine library. Extremely useful for all research on topics such as health, sociology and technical aspects of economic development.

H. Libraries in Ottawa (continued)

9. OTTAWA PUBLIC LIBRARY (Main Branch)

120 Metcalfe Street (at Laurier)
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5M2 (1-613) 236-0301

Holdings: A good general library.

10. UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA LIBRARIES

General: Morrisset Library,
Pastey St. and Cumberland Lane,
Ottawa, Ontario
K1N 6N5 (1-613) 231-6880

Science and Medicine: Vanier Library,
11 Somerset St. East (at Nicholas)
Ottawa, Ontario
K1N 6N5 (1-613) 231-2322

Holdings: Good general research libraries. The Morrisset Library has the cheapest public photocopying in Ottawa (8 cents/page; 5th floor, self-serve only; call 231-2279 for information on hours of service).

11. CARLETON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Murdoch Maxwell MacOdrum Library,
Colonel By Drive,
Ottawa, Ontario
K1S 5B6 Reference: (1-613) 231-2683

Holdings: Good general research library. Has somewhat better collections on Canadian history and ethnology than does the University of Ottawa.

I. SOURCES OF LEGAL INFORMATION

NATIVE LAW CENTRE

University of Saskatchewan,
410 Cumberland Avenue North,
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7N 1M6 (1-306) 244-9720

Holdings: Research material on native law in Canada, held at the Centre, and at the University of Saskatchewan Law Library.

CANADIAN INDIAN LAWYERS' ASSOCIATION

3634 Victoria Avenue,
Regina, Saskatchewan,
S4T 1M3

SUPREME COURT OF CANADA

Wellington Street (at Kent)
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J1 Registrar's office: (1-613) 996-2052
Library: (1-613) 995-6354/5

Holdings: The Registry holds files of documents relating to current and past Supreme Court cases on native issues. The library has a complete reference collection, including law reports, statutes, and journals. Open only when the Court is in session.

FEDERAL COURT OF CANADA (TRIAL AND APPEAL LEVELS)

Federal Court of Canada Annex Building,
Wellington Street (at Kent)
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H9

Registrar's offices: (1-613) 992-4238 (Trial)
(1-613) 996-6795 (Appeal)
To order and view files: (1-613) 992-9928

Holdings: The Registry holds files of documents relating to native law cases (past and current) brought before the Federal Court and the old Exchequer Court of Canada.

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA LAW LIBRARY

59 Copernicus Street (at Osgoode),
Ottawa, Ontario
K1N 6N5 (1-613) 231-4943

Holdings: A good general reference library; open outside civil service hours.

INDIAN LAW RESOURCE CENTRE

601 "E" Street S.E.,
Washington, D.C.
U.S.A. 20003 (1-202) 547-2800

Holdings: Research material on Native law in the U.S.A.

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